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State Library

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Many Bills Being Introduced But Mostly of Local Bearing or Private Nature.

DISCUSSION OF PENSIONS

A Lively Tilt in The House on Pensioning—A Bill to Protect Political Meetings From Interruption—Dr. L. M. Curry Addresses The General Assembly—Reports of Various and Minor Bills.

TUESDAY—12TH DAY.

Senate.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr Daniel, of this city.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Justice—Bill to regulate the probate of wills in certain cases.

A bill to prevent lynching, making counties where such outrages are committed liable to damages, was taken up, having been reported unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Person, of Edgecombe, the author of the bill, made two speeches, saying that the bill was copied from an Ohio statute.

Upon motion of Mr. McCarthy, the bill was tabled.

A resolution to make one-third of the members of standing committees a quorum was tabled.

A bill to authorize the clerk of the Superior Court of Edgecombe county to make a new election district was lost on second reading.

The Senate then went into the election of a United States Senator; and after a ballot was taken, adjourned until 11 the following day.

House.

The House of Representatives was called to order yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of this city, was called upon to conduct the devotional service.

The reading of the Journal of Monday's session occupied only a few minutes, and was succeeded by the introduction of petitions, memorials, etc.

Mr. Terrell—Petition to transfer John L. Jones, of Wake, from third to first-class pensioners.

Among them a petition from the citizens of Craven praying that a reformatory for youthful criminals be established.

At this stage of the proceedings a message from the Senate was announced which stated that that b dy had passed a joint resolution, that the House concurring the General Assembly enter upon the election of a United States Senator for the term beginning March 4th, 1897, at 12 m. The message also stated that Senators Smathers and McCaskey had been appointed tellers for that body.

Col. Sutton of Cumberland moved to suspend the rule and concur. Adopted.

The Chair appointed Representatives Hauser, Cook and Nelson tellers for the Hous.

Mr. Sutton, of New Hanover—Bill to regulate the registration of land grants in North Carolina.

Mr. Hancock—Bill to renew and keep in force the charter of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Railroad Co.

Mr. McCrary—Resolution that the rule requiring that a majority of the members of the House Committee be present when bills are considered for recommendation do not apply to the Judiciary Committee.

Bryan, of Edgecombe—Bill to amend chapter 462, public laws of 1895.

Mr. Terrell—Bill to amend, revise and consolidate the acts regulating the weighing of cotton in the city of Raleigh.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to protect political meetings from wilful interruption or disturbance. This bill provides that such an act shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $50 or thirty days in jail or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to amend section 645, 3810 and 3811 of the Code, and to regulate the service of process in criminal actions.

Mr. Murphy—Bill to protect hotel and boarding house keepers.

Mr. Person, of Wayne—Bill to extend the time to compute, compromise and settle the State debt.

Mr. Harris, of Hyde—Bill to protect deer in Hyde county.

Mr. Person, of Wayne—Bill to repeal the resolution making an appropriation to the State Firemen's Association.

Mr. McKinzie—Bill to exempt undertakers who are funeral directors from jury service.

Calendar.

House bill authorizing the commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax, passed third reading.

A bill by Mr. Lusk, of Buncombe, that Thos. D. Neil, of that county, be put upon the pension list, was put upon its second reading and elicited quite an animated discussion. Neil is a deserving blind, ex-Confederate soldier with a large family, and his cause was championed by Representatives Lusk and Alexander. Several opposition speeches were made on the ground that such an addition to the pension roll would be irregular. The discussion was cut short by a call to order by Sutton, of Cumberland, because of the arrival of the hour (12 m) when the ballot for United States Senator should be entered upon.

When this order of business had been disposed of, the Speaker announced a number of Standing Committees, after which the House adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday.

On Private Bills—Alexander, chairman; White, Hodges, Cook, Person of Wilson, Pearce, Adams, Chapin, Crews, Holmes, Dixon, Duffy, Dockery, Lawson, McKenzie, Pinnix, Bryan of Wilkes, Barley, Pearson, Blackburn, Eddins, Arledge, Aiken and Platt.

On Public Roads and Turnpikes—Reynolds, chairman; Craven, Conley, Dayton, Daniels, Dewesse, Harris of Halifax, Wilson, Watts and McPeters.

On Military Affairs—Chapman, chairman; Daney, Ormsby, McBride, King, Pierce, Barlow, Walters and Cunningham.

On Federal Relations—Chapman, chairman; Dewese, Adams, Howe, Ward, Foster, Terrell, Barrow, Creech and Jones.

WEDNESDAY—13th DAY.

Senate.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Babb.

Mr. Alexander presented an invitation from the Principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, requesting the presence of the members of the Legislature at an entertainment to be given by the blind pupils next Tuesday evening. The invitation was accepted.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

Mr. Justice—Bill to repeal chapter 277, laws of 1895.

Mr. Walker—Bill relating to probate of wills.

Mr. Sharp, of Wilson—Bill to incorporate Bridgersville, Wilson county.

Mr. Smathers—Bill to amend chapter 277, laws of 1895, relative to divorces.

Mr. Newsom—Bill to amend chapter 317, laws of 1889, relating to bridges and public roads.

Mr. Anthony—Bill to amend section 2, chapter 198, laws of 1889, relating to pensions.

Mr. Early—Bill to incorporate Bertie County Confederate Memorial Association.

Mr. Grant—Resolution to meet with the House in joint session to ballot for United States Senator; also a joint resolution inviting Dr. J. L. M Curry to address the General Assembly on the 25th inst.

Both of the foregoing resolutions were passed under a suspension of the rules.

Bill to amend and extend section 2784 of the Code, relating to State grants registered in wrong counties. Passed second and third readings.

Resolution requiring the National flag to be displayed from the roof of the capitol during the sitting of the Legislature. Passed second and third readings.

The Senate then proceeded to the House under the resolution providing for a joint ballot for the election of Senator, and when it returned to the Senate chamber, adjourned until 12 o'clock Thursday.

House.

The House of Representatives was called to order at 11 o'clock.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Simms, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Tuesday's Journal was read and approved, after which the introduction of petitions, memorials, etc., was declared in order.

Mr. Elliott—Petition in behalf of Edenton Industrial High School, asking that the State appropriate $1,000 to that Institution.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Mr. Young—Bill to compensate clerks for tabulating election returns.

Mr. McKinzie—Bill to pay special venire and other jurymen.

Mr. Babbitt—Bill to repeal a law prohibiting the cutting of logs in Pamlico county.

Mr Whitener—Bill to amend the charter of Statesville Land Company

Mr. Duffie—Bill to amend section 21 and 24 of Code relating to bills of assignment of widow's year,s support.

Mr. Wemyss—Bill to designate and fix the compensation of county commissioners. This bill provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for a commissioner to receive pay for any service to the county save the regular prescribed pay for days in session and mileage. Fine and imprisonment is the punishment fixed by the bill. It further provides that if county treasurer pay a commissioner for other service, he shall have no credit for it in settlement.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to place the name of Louis Grady, of Kinston on the pension roll,

Mr. Person—Bill to prevent the sending, by Committees on Penal Charitable and Educational Institutions of special committees to inspect such institutions. It purports to be a purely economical measure.

Mr. Sutton of New Hanover—Bill to allow firemen of Wilmington the amount of their poll tax.

Mr. Abernathy—Bill for the repeal of chapter 163, public laws of 1893

Mr. Elliott—Bill to extend section 387 of the Code.

Mr. Murphy—Bill to amend chapter 27, section 1276 of the Code.

Mr Harris—Bill to repeal section 159, Public Laws of 1895, relating to election expenses.

At this point the approach of the Senators for the joint Senatorial session was announced and regular business was suspended.

As soon as the joint session was concluded the House adjourned until 11 o'clock Thursday.

THURSDAY—14TH DAY.

Senate.

The Senate convened at noon and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Pittinger, of this city.

The Journal of Wednesday's proceedings was read and approved.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition from citizens of Louisburg asking for a dispensary law for the town and township.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Mitchell—Bill to enact a dispensary law for Louisburg.

Mr. Ashburn—Resolution to examine the school histories in use in the public schools.

Mr. Alexander—Bill to prevent the forfeiture of goods sold on the instalment plan.

Mr. Ray—Bill to prevent discrimination in certain articles. It was ordered that 100 copies of this bill and also 100 copies of the McCaskey reformatory bill to be printed.

Mr. Clark—Bill to amend chapter 7, private laws of 1885; also bill for the relief of A. H. Greene, tax collector of Green county.

Mr. Abell—Resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to vote for any bull to provide for the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, whether offered as an independent measure, or as a rider to other bills.

Mr. Butler—Bill to prevent discrimination between various kinds of legal tender money.

Mr. Henderson—Bill to amend chapter 161, laws of 1885, relating to stock law in Vance county.

Mr. Anderson—Resolution to reorganize the standing committees of the Senate.

Calendar.

Bill to pay J. M. Early his expenses for contested election at the session of 1895. Passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend chapter 57, private laws of 1885, changing the principal office of the Roanoke Water Power Company from Petersburg, Va., to Weldon, N. C.

Mr. Abell's free silver resolution was, upon motion of Mr. Grant, made a special order for next Tuesday at noon.

Bill to amend chapter 258, laws of 1883, relating to the charter of the Pashie and Chowan Railroad and Lumber Company. Passed second and third readings.

Bill to incorporate the Tar River Bank of Rocky Mount. Amended and passed second and third reading.

Mr. Grant, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and eight Representatives to consider the election laws and the laws relating to county government. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

Adjourned until 12 o'clock Friday.

House.

The House of Representatives was called to order at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, and despite the late hour to which the majority of the Populist members were up the previous night, a large per cent of them were in their seats when the call for order was made.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Glenn, pastor of Central Methodist church.

The reading of the Journal consumed about 20 minutes, and was followed by the introduction of petitions, as follows:

Mr. Price—Petition that the town of Maxhall be allowed to have a dispensary.

There were a large number of bills reported by various committees, indicating that the gentlemen constituting these committees are working faithfully in their allotted spheres.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. McPheeters—Bill to amend section 22 chapter 116, public laws 1895.

Mr. Hodges—Bill for the relief of the Clerk of the Superior court of Beaufort county.

Mr. Conley—Bill to place T. W. Noblitt, of McDowell county, on the list of second grade pensioners.

Mr. Starkey—Bill to make it a felony for any person to destroy any registration book or public record of elections.

Mr. Hancock—Bill to amend the charter of the town of Newbern.

Mr Harris—Bill to repeal sec. 5, chap. 135 public laws of 1895, in regard to the appointment of the two extra County Commissioners.

Mr. Place—Bill to amend chap. 159, laws of 1895, relative to the election laws of 1895.

Mr. Alexander—Bill regulating the sheriff's bond in Iredell county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to require the Secretary of State to furnish 200 copies of the laws of 1895 for use in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ferguson—Bill to amend chapter 100 acts of 1895.

Mr. White—Bill regulating tax for billiard and pool tables.

Mr. Bingham—Bill to amend chap. 325 public laws 1895.

Mr. Starkey—Bill to instruct North Carolina Congressmen to work for the repeal of the tax on fruit brandy.

DR. CURRY TO SPEAK.

A messenger from the Senate was introduced, who brought a joint resolution providing that Dr. J. M. L. Curry, agent for the Peabody Educational Fund, be invited to address the General Assembly on next Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, the resolution was amended so that he be asked to speak on Monday. Thus amended, the resolution was adopted and returned to the Senate for concurrence. Dr. Curry will speak on educational matters, and it is expected that his speech will have much influence in the shaping of the educational legislation of this General Assembly.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Under the head of unfinished business, bills were put upon their second and third reading and variously disposed of as follows;

Bill to amend certain sections of the Code relating to the Supreme Court reports, passed third reading and ordered engrossed for the Senate.

Bill to amned sec. 181, laws of 1895, so as to allow clerks of the Superior Court in certain counties to empower a deputy clerk to probate papers and mak official record of such delegated power, was put upon second reading. There was a perfect storm of amendments by members providing that their counties be included. Representative Cook feared that members did not fully understand to what complications the measure might lead. On motion of Mr. Lusk, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for further report.

Bill to regulate appeals to the Supreme Court, so that on demand of either party to a suit the Judge of the lower court must forward the evidence for the enlightment of the Judges of the higher courts passed second and third reading, and ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill to amend sec. 1,802 of the Code; passed second and third reading, ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate. This bill provides that administrators, guardians, and executors be held criminally responsible for all moneys coming into their hands by virtue of such office.

Bill to amend sec. 1,801 of the Code was tabled.

Bill to repeal sec. 376, laws of 1895 relative to ranging cattle in Durham county, passed third reading; orderd engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill relative to sec. 164, private laws of 1895, tabled.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of Robeson county to hire out the chain gang, passed second reading; ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill to amend the charter of the Wadesboro Cotton Mill Co., passed second and third reading; ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill to pay all citizens summoned on special venire for jurors in capital cases same per diem as other persons was put upon second reading. Amendments were sent forward asking that the bill do not apply to about twenty-five counties. While the offering of amendments was at its height, Mr. Lusk sent one forward one providing that the members of the House serve during this term of the Legislature without pay. A general laugh result-

(Continued on third page.)

FOR GOVERNMENT BANKS.

STATISTICS FROM COMPTROLLER ECKELS' REPORT SHOW THE INSECURITY OF OUR NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

The Loss to Depositors and delay in Winding Up Defunct Institution—The Mutual Plan of Banking Has Been Successfully Operated in a Foreign Country—Its Safety to Patrons and satisfactory Results.

Philadelphia Item.]

The plain reasons why the government should extend the Treasury Department to include the opening up of branch banks of discount in all parts of the country to take the place of all other such banks, National, State and private, are momentous.

Comptroller Eckels' report for the year ending November 1st, 1896, shows that there were twenty-seven failures of National banks in that time. If we deduct four for the two last months of 1895 and add fifteen failures for the last two months of 1896, we have thirty-eight such failures for 1896.

This, in itself, shows the insecurity of the National banking system to provide for either safe places of deposit or the furnishing of money in the shape of discounted paper in all parts of the country. It surely should not be necessary for an "object lesson" the size of the bank failures in New York in 1873, when—if we recollect right—all the banks but one suspended payments, before some relief is given our business public, and, by consequence, our wage earners, which includes pretty much everybody.

But the above only includes the Nationals; for the year ending November 1, 1896, there were 110 suspensions of other banks and trust companies, nine of which were Savings Banks.

From the beginning of the law establishing Nationals, from 1863 up to November 1, 1896, there have been 330 failures, or an average—the Comptroller says—of ten a year. This, compared with the thirty-eight failures for the year 1896, shows that the system is growing vastly worse as a means of safety to depositors under the conditions under which we are laboring.

Out of these failures, from the causes assigned for failure, by far the greater part are confessed to be due to money stringency, or such causes as are a part of that more or less annual trouble.

Money stringencies would forever end under a government branch bank of discount plan. Likewise would all bank failures end, and the government's solvency would be the solvency of the banks.

Rascality is rampant enough under the present system. It would be greatly decreased under the stricter methods in vogue in our Treasury Department; in all probability a government system would prevent pretty much all rascality.

Mr. Eckels says that nearly every theory evolved in connection with the business of banking has been tried and its development attempted since banking began under the present government. He is in error on the largest point of all; branch banking at cost on the mutual plan, here advocated, has never been tried, except in a minor degree by our building and loan associations, which are not included in the Comptroller's Department. But, abroad, the mutual plan of banking in behalf of the people has been in successful operation for the past forty years, and there it has proved itself, by incontrovertible statistics, to be the safest, the most satisfactory, and the most beneficial to those concerned of any other extent.

The plans that have been tried in this country have been in behalf of usurers. Our two Federal banks were mere money-making machines for private stockholders, and in no sense were they mutual banks, where the banks are divided between the depositors.

The number of failures of all banks other than Nationals since 1863 and up to November 1, 1896 is put at 1 234, involving over $220,000 000 of liabilities.

The number of failures of all banks since our Government began is not stated, but it is something overwhelming in its enormity, when it is considered that it is all perfectly needless.

The delays put upon depositors by these failures to such portions of their deposits as they may be fortunate enough to finally get, show that an average of four and three-fourths years was consumed in the case of the 1 254 banks other than Nationals which failed between 1863 and the date of the report. Some of these court winding-ups, took twenty two years and twenty-one years of time, and from that down to the average given; a showing that should open the public's eyes on his head.

The Comptroller says that the problem of banking is exceedingly complex.

If he had said that "It is exceedingly complex to sustain usury as a business while at the same time satisfy the needs of the country," he would have struck nearer the facts.

There is no complexity the moment the Government does the banking on a mutual basis at cost rates for the use of money. It then all becomes as easy as A B C. But the trouble is our usurers run the department, and not the people, a very foolish condition of things, considering that the people are the real rulers of the Department.

A Train Held Up.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—A special to the Constitution from Columbus, Miss., says: "The west-bound passenger train on the Southern Railroad was held up near Berry, Ala., about 7 o'clock tonight, the robbers stealing several valuable express packages and two or three jugs of liquor. This is the same place where a similar robbery was committed December 16th last, and it is supposed that this robbery was committed by the same parties.

Unless you want to stop your business don't think of stopping advertising. If you stop the latter the former will stop itself.

THE COMBINE WINS ITS GAME.

PRITCHARD IS ELECTED U. S. SENATOR BY MEN THOUGHT TO BE POPULISTS.

Another Item to the Story of How the Combine Was Formed—Facts Heretofore Given Are Intensified—The Vote in Detail—A List of the Leaguers.

On Wednesday of last week the Pritchard-Skinner combine was successful in carrying out its plans so far as the election of a United States Senator was concerned. In last week's paper was presented the story of the combine, and there is nothing to take from it. On the contrary another item may be added to the particulars of the story already given which showed how the combine was formed. It will be remembered that Senator G. L. Hardison, of Craven, was one of those who walked out of the regular caucus, but as soon as he understood the situation he returned in good faith. The same kind of efforts were made to hold him out as proved successful with some of the bolters. He was offered a "job" or a position that would pay him $1 500 a year if he would vote for Pritchard, and was told that he could go to Pritchard in person and have the bargain confirmed. But Senator Hardison proved to be another "wrong man" when it came to a deal in jobbery and official corruption.

THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

On Wednesday the two houses met to ballot jointly for U. S. Senator. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Candidates.	Senate.	House.	Total
Thompson (Pop.)	17	26	43
Doughton (Dem.)	7	26	33
Pritchard (Rep.)	24	64	88

THE SENATE VOTE.

For Pritchard—Senators Anderson, Ashburn, Barker, Cannon, Dickson, Early, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McNeill, Newsome, Odum, Person, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Iredell, Smathers, Snore, Wakefield, Whedbee, Yeager.—24.

For Thompson—Alexander, Atwater, Butler, Clark, Geddie, Hardison, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moye, Merritt, McCaskey, Patterson, Robeson, Shaw, Utley, Walker.—17.

For Doughton—Abell, Anthony, Barringer, Justice, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales.—7.

THE HOUSE VOTE.

For Pritchard—Abernathy, Adams, Aiken, Allen, Alexander, Arledge, Arrington, Babbitt, Bailey, Bingham, Blackburn, Brown, Brower, Bryan of Chatham, Bryan of Edgecombe, Bryan of Wilkes, Burgess, Candler, Chapin, Chilcutt, Cook, Cox, Crews, Currie, Dancy, Daniels, Dayton, Dewesse, Dockery, Duncan, Elliott, Easley, Freeman, Green, Grubbs, Hancock, Hare, Harris of Halifax, Harris of Hyde, Hodges, Howe, Lusk, McCrary, Meares, Ormsby, Parker of Perquimans, Peace, Petree, Pinnix, Pool, Rawls, Roberts, Rountree, Somers, Spruill, Sutton of Cumberland, Sutton of New Hanover, Wemyss, White of Alamance, White of Bertie, White of Randolph, Wrenn, Yarborough, Young.—64.

For Thompson—The Speaker (Bileman), Barrow, Carter, Cathey (Dem.), Chapman, Craven, Crumpler, Dixon of Greene, Drew, Fagan, Ferrell, Foster, Hauser, Holmes, Johnson, King, McBryde, Morton, Person of Wayne, Person of Wilson, Plott, Price, Purgeson, Schulken, Ward, Whitener.—26.

For Doughton—Bunch, Conley, Creech, Cunningham, Dixon of Cleveland, Duffy, Eddins, Ferguson, Gallop, Hartness, Lawhorn, Lusk, Lyle, McKenzie, McLelland, McPeeters, Murphy, Nelson, Parker of Wayne, Pearson of Buncombe, Ransom, Reid, Smith, Walters, Watts Wilson.—26.

THE BOLTERS' VOTE.

The votes of those who deliberately left the Peoples Party (for causes that will appear hereafter) and leagued with the Republican party gave the election to Pritchard. They came to the legislature as Populists, but will return to their constituents as Republicans in all essentials. They may profess to be Pops, but you know that many people profess to be Christians who are the best agents the devil has.

The names of these leaguers are: Senators BARKER, CANNON, EARLY, NEWSOM, ODUM, PARKER, of Randolph, WAKEFIELD.

Representatives ABERNATHY BABBITT, BROWN, of Onslow, BRYAN, of Chatham, HARRIS, of Hyde, HODGES, PARKER, of Perquimans, ROUNTREE, WHITE, of Randolph, YARBOROUGH.

Parker of Randolph, was not present but his name is included in the list because he would have voted for Pritchard had he been in the chamber.

During the roll call, when Senator McCaskey's name was reached, he announced that he was paired with Senator Parker; that if Parker were present he would vote for Pritchard, and he (McCaskey) would vote for Thompson. Some discussion arose as to whether this "pair" should be allowed or not. A vote on the matter was against the "pair" and Senator McCaskey voted for Thompson.

After the vote had been announced a committee was sent to notify Senator-elect Pritchard. He arrived at the hall accompanied by Col. Harry Skinner and Gov. Russell. All three of them addressed the joint assembly. Senator Pritchard thanked all the "Pops" who voted for him and said they should never lose anything by it. Col. Skinner and Gov. Russell both made remarks to the effect that they hoped and believed that the result of this vote would not disturb the relations existing between the Populists and Republicans.

Well, maybe they do believe this, but if they do, they DON'T KNOW THE TEMPER AND SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLES PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Four Hundred and Seventy Victims.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.—The official returns of the health authorities for the past week show that the number of deaths from the Babonic plague was 470.

THIS PURGING MUST BE DONE.

The First Step Toward Getting Rid of Conspirators and Barterers For Office.

THOSE WHO LEFT MUST STAY

Bolters Can Have No Further Affiliation With The Peoples Party—The "Livery of Heaven Stolen To Serve The Devil In"—Address To The Peoples Party Voters.

The Peoples Party members of the Legislature, together with a number of friends held a meeting in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday evening—the evening of the day on which some men who had been trusted betrayed their party. Among those present were Dr. J. J. Mott, of Iredell, and O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.

About the first thing that had attention was the final and decisive action of those men who had been elected as Populists, but who practically became Republicans by the only test that can possibly be made as to party fealty during the Legislature. The meeting was not long in giving expression to its own opinion.

RENEGADES RULED OUT.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved* 1st, That no one be allowed to sit with the caucus of the Peoples Party members of the Legislature who did not vote for our nominee for U. S Senator, Dr. Cyrus Thompson."

"*Resolved* 2nd, That no person be allowed to attend the meetings of this caucus who did not favor and support said nominee.

"*Resolved* 3rd, That we will be governed by the majority rule of this caucus, and that we will vote in the open sessions of the Legislature in accordance with the decision of said caucus, on all matters coming before the same."

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The caucus then discussed the situation generally and finally decided to issue an address to the people. It was formulated and entitled:

Address to the Voters of the People's Party of North Carolina:

It has been the purpose of both the Democratic and Republican parties to destroy the organic existence of the Peoples party, and our life is endangered by the too friendly touch of either. The majority in refusing to vote for Mr. Pritchard has stood for the preservation of the basic principles upon which alone the People's party can live, or deserves to live. Yet when the majority of the caucus would not yield to the minority it is charged with attempting to defeat co-operation with the Republican party in order to give the State over into the hands of the Democracy. We are confronted by serious conditions. The election of Mr. Pritchard, the candidate of Hanna, Sherman and Wall street, to represent the silver sentiment of North Carolina in the United States Senate discovers a startling crisis in the history of the People's party. He could not have been elected by the votes of those who called themselves Populists, and at a time when they could as easily have elected a Populist. Populists who fail in a critical hour to stand for Populist principles are not the Populists in whose hands and under whose leadership the principles of the party can be carried to victory.

When the People's party last summer refused to enter into a contract to support the caucus nominee of the Republican party for United States Senator—regardless of his position on the financial question (even though the Governorship might have been gotten in return for such a pledge), they then laid their plans to secure the votes of enough individual Populist Senators and Representatives of this Legislature for such a Senatorial candidate in spite of and in defiance of the Peoples Party organization. To accomplish such a result it was necessary for them to find some one or more prominent member of the Peoples party whom they could influence to barter their principles and become their agents and tool to carry out a conspiracy to corrupt, debauch, and, if necessary, split the Peoples Party to accomplish their purpose.

They found one of their agents in the person of Col. Harry Skinner. The allies and satellites of this arch traitor inside the organization played their part, and by their acts uncovered themselves to the world yesterday and to-day. The next step in their hellish plot is already being taken. Having disrupted the Peoples Party caucus, and accomplished the election of a gold Senator, by open and defiant alliance with the minority, they are studiously endeavoring by every influence at their command to disrupt and destroy our organization, because they and every corporation, monopoly, trust and combine, which is represented by them in this contest, hate our principles and are alarmed at the growth and increasing strength of the People's Party, which represents these principles.

They have concocted two methods for accomplishing this result. The first was being used to-day. Before 9 o'clock this morning their agents including pie-counter Republicans and bolting Populists were approaching members of the Peoples Party caucus, and every visiting Populist in Raleigh who favored the election of the Peoples Party nominee for United States Senator by seductive pleas of persuasion and subtle sophistry, and by direct propositions and overtures, coupled with considerations. They hoped by this to seduce us into overlooking and condoning their most diabolical conduct and forfeiting our own self respect, knowing full well that when we could have given a death blow to ourselves, to our own organization and principles by becoming equally responsible with them for any and all acts of the McKinley administration. Failing in this, as we pledge our constituents they shall, their next move, which has already been planned, is to breed dissensions in the rank and file of the party at home. This they will endeavor to accomplish by using as their agents in every community in the State either some local Republican boss, or some so-called Populist, who is willing to accept a mess of pottage in the shape of Federal patronage from the McKinley pie-counter to make insinuations and false accusations against the character, motives and purposes of the majority of the members of the Peoples Party caucus and those who stand by their action. It is absolutely necessary to the consummation of their conspiracy to break the confidence of the people at home in the men who have here fought without faltering in the face of tremendous odds and terrible temptation to preserve the integrity of the party and its principles and to retain the balance of power in the United States Senate to prevent the further encroachments of the allied enemies of good government upon the liberties and prosperity of the people.

It is a part of their scheme, in attempting to accomplish this purpose, also to back up these bolting members of the Legislature in their respective counties and districts with patronage and other equally substantial means (as the price of their treachery) to enable them to either capture the Peoples Party organization and force it to approve their treachery or to split the organization and take their corruptive portion into the Republican party. If either of these insidious and deep-laid schemes should succeed it would mean the disruption if not the death of the Peoples Party. Shall we allow this hell conceived conspiracy against the interests and welfare of suffering humanity to succeed that of a few by treachery and corruption may feed and fatten upon the misery of millions?

Certain lewd fellows of the baser sort had bound themselves in an oath that they would both eat and drink of the bounty of the despoilers of the land until they had killed Paul. Shall we allow this to be done, or shall we draw the line? We cannot serve both God and mammon. The fight is on. Under which king, oh Bezonian?

As the livery of Heaven is stolen to serve the Devil in, so every crime committed against the integrity of the Peoples Party and its essential principles will be attempted in the name of co-operation. Already the Populist supporters of Hanna's man begin to call themselves co-operative Populists, when in truth they are nothing but Republicans, while attempting to better serve the purposes of the Republican party by masquerading as Populists. By their fruits ye shall know them.

We have desired the continuation of co-operation upon honorable grounds. Co-operation which tends to destroy our organization or compromise its principles is suicidal. Such co-operation, therefore, cannot be permitted or tolerated. The only way by which the Peoples Party can be able to maintain its existence, strengthen its lines, and by its growth be in a position to command honorable co-operation is by purging from its ranks all who place self above the welfare of the people. This purging must be done. It cannot be begun too soon.

A PLAN TO RAISE SCHOOL FUNDS.

Tax Every Dog and Have it go Into The School Fund—Also Reduce Salaries of all State Officers.

For The Caucasian.]

KENLEY, N. C., Jan. 20.—As there is being a good deal said about the condition that confronts the present General Assembly, caused by the expenditures being greater than the general receipts and a shortage in the taxable values &c. I would like to jog the minds of the members of this Legislature—especially our Populist friends, with something that would lighten the burdens of the tax payers, and at the same time be an addition to the general receipts, and would also be a stepping stone to the Populist Party. It is a reduction in the salaries of some or all the State officers.

There has been a plank in the Populist platform, State and National for a reduction in offices, and I think now a good time for the Populists of North Carolina to take hold and set an example for others to follow.

Another very important thing I will mention, that would be a great help to the people, and with if proper provisions were made, it would be a great thing for the public schools. It is to tax every man in this State that owns a dog one dollar on each and every dog, and the money to go to the use of public schools. I think there should be provisions made that only one tax be paid for each dog a man owns, and one dollar for each dog a person may own afterwards, provided the dog is say six weeks old on the day this said person lists his taxes, and further if a person protects or make attempt to protect his dog from being killed after it is known that his dog has been bit by a run mad dog, or that it is known his dog has been killing sheep that he may be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence, and said money to go to the use of the public schools after the expenses of prosecution.

Most every one knows that the dogs in this State is a great annoyance as well as a pleasure. My friends just look at the people that has taken hydrophobia from mad dogs. Just think for one moment of the awful conditions a poor man would be in with a sweet family for a mad dog to bite one or more of his dear children. No money, no remedy; only to look on and see his dear child breathe its last with the awful disease of hydrophobia, probably caused by a worthless flee or cur or some other no account dog. If each member of this Legislature had had a case of hydrophobia in his family there would have been a law passed the first thing to tax dogs. If a dog is worth keeping, he is worth one dollar tax to go to the use of public schools.

B. E. BARNES.

DIED IN SIGHT OF LAND.

Seven Men, a Woman and a Child Drown Off Long Island.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Three-masted schooner Nahum Chapin, Capt. Arey, of Rockland, Maine, from Baltimore for Boston, went ashore some time last night near Quogue, L. I. The vessel is a total loss, and the crew consisting of nine men were drown.

A fierce gale, accompanied by heavy, driving rains, prevailed at the time, and it was impossible for the men to get ashore or for the people who gathered on the beach to aid them. The storm was the wildest that has occurred this winter, and the vessel and crew were edoomed the moment she went ashore.

Those who stood by saw one of Nature's great tragedies in all its awful sublimity. They agonized as they watched the fury of the Storm King, but they were powerless to aid the poor fellows in the sea, and the mad waves made short work of them.

Life-saving men were soon on the scene, fired three ropes, two of which were caught by the men in the rigging, but they could not make fast to the vessel. The men could catch the ropes but they could not secure them to the schooner. The life-savers and those on the beach could make out nine persons in the rigging—six clinging to the foremast rigging, and three on the jib boom. The life-savers did all in their power to get assistance out to the doomed men, but it was impossible. At the last moment it was seen that two of those clinging to the rigging of the foremast were no men, but one a woman, the other a child.

They are supposed to have been the wife and child of Capt. Arey of the schooner.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Address by The State Superintendent to The General Assembly.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Plan to Provide Four Months School in Every County—Increased Tax Levy Recommended—District Supervision Approved—Appeal in Behalf of Children.

The following address to the members of the Legislature in general and the educational committees in particular, has been prepared by Hon. Charles H. Mebane, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It should be read and carefully considered, not only by the honorable gentlemen to whom it is addressed, but also by every one who has the welfare of the rising generation at heart:

To the Honorable Members of the General Assembly of North Carolina:

Gentlemen: I most respectfully submit for your consideration the following recommendations and comments in regard to our public school system:

First. I recommend that the General Assembly will give us the constitutional minimum of public school term; namely, four months. I ask that the General Assembly, by special act, appropriate one hundred thousand dollars annually for the support, equipment and extension of our public schools—this appropriation to be distributed by the State Board of Education so as to equalize as far as possible the school terms of the respective counties in the State. Why not an appropriation of our public schools? Every public school in North Carolina is a State Institution. We have appropriations for other State institutions; why not for these State institutions?

Second. I recommend that the direct tax on property be raised from 18 cents on the one hundred dollars to 20 cents. Then whatever this and the appropriation asked for, the tax on polls, fines, forfeitures and liquor licenses may lack to make every school have four months' school, let the General Assembly pass an act requiring the County Commissioners to levy school taxes to make up what is needed for four months' school before they provide for other county matters. If the Constitution, sec. 7, art. 8, would prevent such a levy, then let there be a special act of the General Assembly to meet the other expenses of the county after the public schools have been provided for.

Third. I recommend that secs. 2654 and 2655, as amended by laws 1889 and 1895, be made to apply to all the counties in the State, and that these elections be held on the "off years" so that our public schools may not be forgotten on account of heated Presidential campaigns.

Fourth. I recommend that the General Assembly pass an act that shall forbid County Commissioners, under any circumstances, to use school funds other than for school purposes.

Fifth. I recommend that the Colored Normal Schools be kept as they now are. I think this much better than to consolidate them into one or two schools. They now reach about one thousand pupils and, if consolidated, not even one half this number could be reached. Many colored boys and girls can attend these schools where now located, who could not go away from home, pay board and other necessary expenses. I further recommend that the appropriations be made equal for these schools. I find no good reasons why any one of the Colored Normal Schools should receive more funds from the State than another.

Sixth. I recommend that the act of 1895 to appoint a Local Board of Trustees for the Colored Normal School at Fayetteville be amended so as to define the term of office, duties of its members, how vacancies are to be filled, and that the relation of the Local Board to the State Board of Education be clearly defined, so as to avoid any friction as to the authority of the two Boards. I also ask that the same amendments be made to apply to all the Local Boards of Colored Normal Schools. I call your special attention to chap. 457, Acts of 1895. Here is an appropriation of one thousand dollars for "the State Colored Normal."

The fact is, there is no one State Colored Normal, but there are several of these schools.

Seventh. I recommend that something be done so that the children may and shall attend our public schools, unless educated elsewhere. There are fathers who sit around, whittle on goods boxes and talk of the salvation of our country, while their own children are not allowed to attend even what short schools we now have. These children are kept at work, summer and winter. They grow up into manhood with all the burdens that ignorance can bring upon them.

Eighth. I recommend that there be established a thorough system of supervision for our public schools. We must have some means by which to preserve in full vigor the local interest in our public schools. This interest is now represented by our District School Committeemen, and any supervision that overrides these men and removes the governing power of the schools from the direct influence of the people will, no doubt, fail to command its it to some of our people. On the other hand, when a State supports a school system by general taxation, it has the right to insist on a fixed qualification in teachers, an oversight in

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NOTE.

On more than one occasion extracts have been made from editorials in THE CAUCASIAN and sent over the country by the Associated Press as coming from Senator Butler, when the editorials were written by the managing editor from a local standpoint. To prevent a recurrence of impressions thus conveyed, the editorials written hereafter by Senator Butler will be signed "M. B."

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE VS. THE DEEDS OF SCHEME.

There have been made to THE CAUCASIAN a number of suggestions to the effect that all the "recent past" ought to be wiped out and forgotten; that a continued agitation of the circumstances &c., attending the election of a United States Senator would tend to create division, ill feeling &c., and that future co-operation of the Peoples Party and Republican party would be jeopardized.

* * *

The facts that such suggestions were made to THE CAUCASIAN gives it the right to refer to some of the recent past and to express its opinions and, perhaps, state some facts. To begin with, we declare that the "recent past" will not WIPE OUT until justice is meted out. A wrong has been done—a crime has been committed—such a crime as disgraces the political annals of North Carolina, and threatens to give, aye! even does give it as dark a stain as attaches to the State of Illinois where the selling out of some Populists resulted in the election of Palmer to the United States Senate, and as black a record as was ever made in New York under the dominance of Tammany Hall.

* * *

In the recent campaign the sovereign people of this State expressed their will at the polls. They declared by a plurality of 8,000 against a Democratic Chief Executive; they declared by a majority of forty thousand against Democratic administration of of the State's affairs; BUT THE SAME PEOPLE DECLARED BY A MAJORITY OF TWENTY THOUSAND AGAINST MCKINLEYISM AND A NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

* * *

Any action, therefore, which gives in any way or any degree aid and support to a national Republican administration is a violation of the will of the people of North Carolina as distinctly and emphatically expressed. When a violation of this will is accomplished by means of bribery and corruption, or by machinations which hold out to the machinators the promise of spoils and office, the violation becomes a CRIME; and when the crime could not have been committed without such machinations, it becomes a heinous crime.

* * *

No suggestion can come from any source that will persuade the CAUCASIAN to keep silent, to hush and let matters "smooth over" under such conditions as these. When Pritchard was elected U. S. Senator, the wishes and trusts of the people were betrayed The people had repudiated McKinleyism in toto, and Pritchard stands for nothing but McKinleyism.

* * *

The CAUCASIAN protested, feebly perhaps, and certainly without avail but with all its might against this crime on the very eve of its perpetration. It even became audacious, for the first time in its existence and DARED the conspirators to commit it. The CAUCASIAN stated emphatically that it was supported by more than forty of the Peoples Party members of the General Assembly. These members have ten times the constituency of those who left the party, and their constituency is supporting their course with applause and enthusiasm

* * *

Backed by these members the CAUCASIAN offered its protest before the crime was committed. It protests now It will protest next week. It will protest next year. It will protest two YEARS FROM now if it shall have life and being then. It is supported in this protest by more than nine-tenths of the Peoples Party. They will not remain passive and see the people's trust abused and betrayed without making an effort to rebuke such a vile betrayal. They gave their *warning* one week ago. They give their PROMISE now. And Populists, with the exception of a few who now and then fall a prey to the tempter, are known to keep their promises in good faith.

NO GOOD REASON FOR THEIR COURSE.

Not a single one of those men who bolted the Populist caucus at the beginning of the Senatorial fight will ever be able to give an honest reason for leaving their party, nor can they give any reasonable and honest excuse for not returning to the caucus It has already been shown that they left on a trumped up and forged charge of an attempt at gag rule. A satisfactory explanation was offered by the caucus and accepted by the bolters in this matter, but still the bolters stayed away.

* * *

The caucus exercised much more forbearance and patience with the bolters than the gang deserved, and went the last limit of invitation to them to return. Supposing some of them may have unthoughtedly pledged themselves to Pritchard, and not desiring to try to make any one of them break their pledge the caucus adopted and sent to the bolters the following proposition as a basis for their return.

"We, the undersigned Peoples Party Senators and Representatives, who withdrew from the Peoples Party caucus are willing and ready to return and act with the Peoples Party caucus in the Legislature, and abide by its action in all matters, provided that those Populist members of the Legislature included in the 19 who withdrew from the caucus, who were pledged to their constituents to vote for Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard for United States Senator under any and all circumstances, be allowed to return and act with said caucus and abide by its action on all matters except the Senatorship."

* * *

This was sent to all the bolters through a committee with a request that they sign it and return to the caucus, but not a *single one* of them would do it. The caucus had already voted for a reunion on this basis The communication was written by Senator Hardison, who went out with the bolters, but who returned to the caucus when he found what was up. He was a member of the committee that presented the communication to the bolters, but his own name was the only one he could get to it.

* * *

It became clear then that the bolters had gone out at first for some other purpose than the one they gave, and that they were staying away for the same purpose. The caucus then "kicked" them out for good and always, and the bolters are now a flock to themselves with everybody—Populists, Democrats and Republicans—suspecting, deriding and despising them.

DON'T GET GAY NOW.

There is no sort of doubt that some Democrats are rejoicing over the election of Pritchard to the U. S. Senate This unfortuitous occurrence, which was made possible by the action of men who had called themselves Populists, will be caught up by some Democrats and charged up to the Peoples Party. Then they will charge that the Peoples Party is grossly inconsistent and not worthy of the confidence of the people.

* * *

If these charges could be substantiated, the Democrats could build an irresistible battery on them. But it should be remembered that the traitors have been kicked out of the Peoples Party. If they are not now Republicans, they are the most lonesome political orphans that ever roamed the wilderness of shameful betrayal. They going out does not weaken the Populist organization. Not much! In fact a weak stake is happily removed, and the one that will take its place will resist the most terrific battery of knavery and corruption that Republicans or any other party can devise. There will be no dissolution of the Peoples Party and no returning to the old parties except by those who are so craven as to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, or their sacred pledge for a slice of public pie.

* * *

If Democrats should ever profit by the conditions that will arise from the incidents of the past few weeks, it will not be by a return of any Populists to the Democratic ranks. Don't get gay Democrats. Populists have tried you and LEFT you.

A man once went to a barren place in Texas. He struggled hard with adverse conditions. Finally he became disgusted and determined to leave. Just as he departed he nailed over his old cabin door a board on which was written:

'Farewell to the State of Texas
I bid you a long adieu;
I may emigrate to h—l some day,
But I'll never come back to you."

Just as the old squatter tried Texas and left it, just so have Populists tried the Democratic party and left it. The lesson is easy. Same to the Republicans.

RETRIBUTION IN HISTORY.

"There is retribution in history." This declaration is said to have been uttered by Z. B. Vance when he was inaugurated as Governor of North Carolina in January 1877. Twenty years later, January 1897, the same declaration was made by D. L. Russell when inaugurated Governor of North Carolina. A knowledge of events enabled both these men to formulate this truth. There has been "retribution in history," there is "retribution in history" and there WILL BE RETRIBUTION IN HISTORY.

* * *

"Be sure your sins will find you out" is an axiom which is as true and as certain as the law of cause and effect. When men violate a trust reposed in them, they are mean and disreputable. When they do it for personal gain they are low and contemptible; and retribution awaits them as certainty in the eternal future, and the day of reckoning is marked for them in the temporal future just so sure as they and time last long enough to meet it.

* * *

Such a crime has been committed here in Raleigh in public matters during the past few days. We believe there are some men who have not acted in good faith with their people. We believe that a strong clique of the Republican party has resorted to methods of corruption to carry the election of a United States Senator. We believe there are men who have not heretofore been known as Republicans who have permitted themselves to be corrupted. Both the corruptors and the corrupted are equally corrupt, and just so sure as the sun shall continue to shine and the rain shall continue to fall on the just and the unjust, just so sure will a day of reckoning come. An outraged people will pronounce their verdict, and we do not think the day in which they will do it is far distant.

* * *

Yes indeed, "there is retribution in history."

ABOUT "FAMILY DIFFERENCES."

Some people have formed a little habit of talking about the "family differences" in the Populist Party when speaking of the bolters. One or two Republicans have practically suggested that they (the Republicans) ought to try to act as meditators and seek to smooth these differences over. Other Republicans are reported as saying that they are in favor of letting the Populists patch up their own differences.

* * *

Well, be it known to all men who are interested in the matter that there are no differences among the PEOPLES PARTY representatives in the Legislature. They are as united as loving brothers and are as solid as the eternal hills. There were some men who came to the General Assembly as Populists, but who are no longer members of the Peoples Party. Fellowship has been officially withdrawn from them, or to put it more exact, they have been officially read out of and expelled from the party. They have been presented to the Republicans, and one of the most ludicrous things that ever occurred in North Carolina politics is the planning and scheming the Republicans are resorting to to avoid accepting the present.

* * *

The Republicans are not showing any want of sense in this particular matter. They know that men who will sell out and betray one party will sell out and betray another if they have the chance, and hence the Republicans do not want them. The Republicans are under "written contract" to take care of these men, however, and if they fail, there might be some squealing and peaching that would make it uncomfortably hot for some people. We laugh as the squirming goes on.

AHA! HAS SOMEBODY PROMISED TO DELIVER THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TO THE REPUBLICANS?

Of all the infernal impudence we have ever seen since the devil tempted Eve, that being displayed by the Republican press is the worst. It must be inspired by promises of some kind. Promises of and deals in public official pap have prompted and inspired every movement the Republicans have made since the legislature met. Not one single effort have they made, not a single suggestion have they offered looking to the people's interest. Office! office! patronage!! pie!!! pie!!! is their never-ending cry. And so completely saturated are they with these motives that they think all they have to do is to offer "pie" TO ANY MAN to get him to join them. They have approached some people who have given them stunning rebukes.

* * *

But they must be getting some promises from their offers. Somebody is trying to make them believe that the People's Party is ready to sell out to them. Is Harry Skinner making any such promises? Does he think because he was in a deal by which a few renegades were roped in that he owns the whole Populist party? Somebody must think so and must be saying so. And from such talk must come the impudence and gall above referred to. Here is a piece of it from the Asheville Register, Pritchard's mouthpiece:

"Let Marion Butler and his half dozen or so Me Toos, who attempted to boss the Populist part of the legislature, be dismissed, cast aside, dropped from the list; and then let the good work of co-operation go on. No members of the legislature should be punished for the part they took in the Senatorial fight. Such a course would be the very worst kind of politics, and endanger needed legislation of an important nature. We now plead for harmony and co-operation, not with the Boss and Me Toos, but with the great mass of the Populist party. We need them; they need us. The time is drawing near for the final amalgamation. Indiscretion on the part of the Republicans at this time might result in disaster in the next election. We have been victorious; we can afford to be magnanimous—not to the Boss and Me Toos, let them pass into oblivion—but to all the other Populists. Treat them right. Win them over. The next election is an off year. Cooperation, if we be discreet now, will be natural and easy; and we can absorb all the Populists who are worth the having by 1900."

* * *

Huh! "TIME IS DRAWING NEAR FOR THE FINAL AMALGAMATION"! CAN ABSORB ALL THE POPULISTS IN 1900, &c. Did you notice these two phrases in the above extract? In fact, have you noted the extract carefully? Has somebody sold out? We are going to be swallowed whether we will be or not! Umph! Who is promising to grease our heads and heels, so we can be swallowed easy?

* * *

Just listen. Populists may use Republicans for the purpose of furthering the people's interests as was done in the last campaign. And Republican bosses will lend themselves even for a good purpose when they are baited with a little "pie," if they can get it in no other way. Yes, Populists will use Republicans for that purpose, but by all the gods of the people's hopes, that is all the use a Populist has for Republicans; and as for the amalgamation business, we have have to say in the language of the famous sage and poet:

WE'LL BE —— IF POPULISTS AND NIGGERS CAN EVER AMALGAMATE IN THIS STATE AND COUNTRY. Do you hear?

And the Hon. J. C. Pritchard is quoted as saying that the Hon. Harry Skinner is the great leader of the Peoples Party. Well, the Mr. Skinner is not leading any Populists now. If a man owed us half a dozen Republicans, and should offer us ONE of those leaguers who are supposed to be following Skinner, we would think he had offered us the principal with compound interest; and if we wanted to collect the debt, we would accept his offer.

The People's Party was not organized to build up the Republican party. In fact it is a living protest against National Republican legislation. What then must be thought of a man who masquerades as a Populists, but votes to give the Republican party power to do the very things against which every honest Populist in the United States is protesting.

And now the bolters seem to want to "come back." Well, they ought to know—but if they don't know—they will soon learn that the People's Party cannot take into its ranks a lot of men to act as spies, who have once left the ranks as deserters.

The storm is evidently brewing, and it will burst over the heads of the betrayers in a manner that will almost cause them to cry out for the rocks and mountains to fall on them.

If the legislative investigating committee should get to work in earnest, section 73 of the election law would cause some fellows hereabouts considerable uneasiness.

RASCALITY CONTINUES.

A Product of Political Debauchery—Republicans Play a Dodge Game.

THEY ARE BROUGHT TO TAW

And a Demand Is Made Upon Them to Play Fair—They Scheme For Delay and Devilitry—And Scatter Like Scared Rats, When Firmly Spoken To—A Record of Interest to the People.

It was ungracious and ungrateful for the Republicans to "recognize" a lot of men whom they had debauched and bought by offers of patronage for the purpose of securing votes enough to elect a McKinleyite Republican for U. S. Senator:—we say it was ungracious and ungraceful for the Republicans to "recognize" these men—tools of their own make—as the Populist party. It was disgraceful, horribly disgraceful in those who were thought to be Populists to allow themselves to be debauched. But the deed is done and so much of the record as is made by that deed belongs to the irrevocable past.

The terms of co-operation as agreed upon during the last campaign have been carried out in good faith as far as the Populist organization could direct the forces and effect the results. There was no co-operative agreement as to U. S. Senator, and the Republicans have chosen their own method of electing a man to that office. As a result they have a BASTARD PRODUCTION OF POLITICAL RAPE

This, however, does not relieve the Peoples Party from any obligation to go on with the terms of co-operation as generally agreed upon and understood, and on Thursday of last week the Populist caucus adopted and sent to the Republican caucus the following resolution:

"Whereas, terms of co-operation were last summer agreed upon by the organization of the Peoples Party and the organization of the Republican party which expressly included and covered everything at stake in the late election, and also all matters arising to be dealt with and disposed of by the present General Assembly except the Governorship, Lieutenant-Governorship, Senatorship and Auditorship, which were expressly left out of the terms of co-operation, with each of the said organizations left free to pursue its respective course with reference to the same, and

"Whereas the first three places referred to above as expressly left out of the terms of co-operation have been respectively determined and settled in favor of the Republican party, and the Auditorship in favor of the Populist party, each organization pursuing separate and opposite courses with reference to the first three, as the terms of co-operation gave them a right to do with reference to all four, and

"Whereas each party to said contract has faithfully carried out to the letter every term and condition included in said compact that has arisen up to the present time, therefore

"Resolved, That the Peoples Party caucus hereby communicates to the Republican caucus its desire and readiness to proceed to carry out in good faith all the matters yet undetermined, that were contemplated and included in said compact which binds the two ornanizations in the present co-operation.

"Resolved further, That we are ready to appoint a committee representing our organization to meet a similar committee representing your organization; the two committees to confer on all matters yet undetermined and to report their recommendations to their respective organizations for their approval and execution, as they may determine."

On Friday night the Republicans held a caucus and after some discussion notified the Populist caucus that they would appoint a conference committee to consider matters and report to their caucus.

Committees were then appointed from both sides as follows:

Populist: Senators Clark and Alexander, and Representatives Atwater, Schulken and Person of Wilson.

Republicans: Senators Grant and McNeil, and Representatives Cooke, Young and Blackburn.

These committees held one meeting on Saturday afternoon and another one on Monday evening.

The Republicans had a knotty problem to deal with. They had already ignored the regular Populist organization and had managed to form a league with a number of men who had been thought to be Populists by offering to give them certain spoils and offices, &c. These offers would have to be observed in good faith if the Republicans should keep their contracts with the bolters. In order to be certain of carrying out the contracts they would have to continue to "recognize" the bolters. If they failed to do this the bolters would probably "tell too much" and a worse smell than ever would be produced.

If on the other hand the Republicans should stick to the bolters and break faith with the Populists, then the Republicans themselves would break up the terms of co-operation agreed upon, and this break would be one that COULD NEVER BE MENDED. Co-operation would be ended forever, and without co-operation the Republican party would go into another twenty years banishment in this State—just such banishment as they had suffered before the Peoples Party gave them life, respectability and power.

And thus it seemed to the Republicans that they were going to fall in a hole, no matter which course they might take.

THEY HAD STARTED WRONG IN THE FACE OF FAIR WARNING, and the right track seemed to them to be irretrievably lost.

POPS GETTING TIRED OF REPS DODGING.

The Republicans did not know what to do, so began by pretending to be immensely busy while they were trying their best to do nothing. The Populists began to grow tired of this dodging, and determined to settle up matters one way or the other without any further delay. Senator Pritchard in the meantime had been telegraphed for to come back to Raleigh to help his putty people out of the gully they were in. He came. He had gotten what he wanted and didn't care a red cent about the troubles of the fellows who lifted him out of the ravine. He looked down upon the boys as they were squirming and wriggling. He smiled a quiet smile—said something about keeping quiet and making some harmony, and then left on the first train. He had been elected chief cook and bottle washer, but he did not leave any recipe for the "harmony" he told the boys to cook up.

THE DOUGH FAILS TO RISE.

The Republicans who bought up the roving renegades to help them in their fight for Pritchard, then began talking about trying to buy some genuine Populists. Around the hotel lobbies, and at the hotel Florence, a prominent Republican rendevous, the Reps were openly saying that they could "bust" the Populist caucus by offers of "pie;" and that by the fifteenth of February they would have the Populist caucus "busted" all to smash. This kind of scoundrelism is beginning to make the Reps stink so bad that a Populist is begining to hold his nose when he gets close to one of them, and already a Populist feels like apologizing if he is seen with one of these "pie-hunting" frauds and reprobates. The Pops lost no time in making their position known, and when it became known the Reps saw at once that their rotten dough would not rise

MUST SPEAK NOW OR NEVER.

Both the Populists and Republicans held caucuses on Tuesday night of this week. The Populists sent word to the Republicans that a communication would be sent them at an early hour. This scared the Republicans about as badly as the announcement that a dynamite bomb was going to be thrown among them. They got into a panic, appointed a committee to say something to the Populists and then scattered like frightened rats—taking the nearest way to their holes. They would not wait the communication Pritchard had left and they did not know how to reorganize themselves on the basis of "promises of pie" unless the "boss" pie-cutter was present. He had promised more than he will ever have to give, and had scooted out to keep from promising more.

The Populist caucus then passed the following resolution and ordered it sent to the chairman of the Republican caucus:

"Whereas, the People's party caucus last Thursday night, January 21, sent to the Republican caucus then in session an official communication notifying said caucus of the Republican members of the legislature, that the People's party caucus was ready and willing to proceed to carry out co-operation according to the terms, both written and implied, of the contract entered into by the organizations of the respective parties last summer, and that if it was their pleasure to thus proceed to carry out the terms of co-operation on all matters yet undetermined as they have been carried out by both parties in good faith on matters already determined, we request the appointment of a conference committee on the part of their organization to meet and confer with a similar committee on the part of our organization for the purpose of discussing and determining all matters of detail for consideration and action and whereas our caucus has not up to this hour been honored with any official answer, but instead was given a verbal answer last Thursday night, Jan. 21, to the effect that our official communication would be considered on Tuesday night, Jan. 26, and

"Whereas, this caucus tonight, January 26, did by special messenger notify the Republican caucus while in session that we would have in a very short time an important communication which would be officially sent from our caucus to their caucus requesting them to remain in it until the same should be received and considered by them, and

"Whereas, said official communication was sent from our caucus to the Republican caucus at 10:30 p. m., by a special messenger who returned, reporting that the Republican caucus had adjourned without giving us notice before adjournment, therefore

"Resolved, By the People's party caucus that the Republican caucus be requested to favor us with a decisive answer on tomorrow, Wednesday night, January 27.

"Resolved, That this caucus will remain in session on Wednesday night to receive said answer, provided the same is received from the Republican caucus before 12 o'clock p. m.

"Resolved, That if no decisive answer shall be received from the Republican caucus before said time, it is the sense of the People's Party caucus that the Republican caucus has, by its refusal to make answer and failure to proceed further, broken the contract entered into by the two organizations last summer on which co-operation was based, and therefore that further correspondence or negotiation from this caucus concerning this matter should be finally and positively ended.

[Signed] J. W. Atwater, chairman Peoples Party caucus.

NOT FOR SALE.

The caucus then took action to show the talking Republicans and the bolting pie-hunters that their plans to buy up more men by off-ring "pie" would not work with a POPULIST. The following resolution was passed by an AYE and NO vote, and EVERY VOTE was for it.

Resolved, That if the Republican caucus fails to keep this contract of co-operation between our organization and its organization, and fails to give us an affirmative answer to our resolution to-morrow night, that we then disclaim all responsibility for any and all legislation that may be passed by the majority of the legislature composed of the Republican members and the bolting Populists.

Resolved, That we as individuals will not accept any patronage or favors unless it be offered us by this caucus.

Resolved, That this caucus will not accept or distribute any patronage except it come under, by virtue of and in fulfillment of the co-operative contract made last summer as a matter of right."

These resolutions were adopted with vigorous applause, everybody, members of the caucus and many visiting Populists joining in the demonstration.

☞ If you are not a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN you should become one. Subscribe yourself and get your neighbor to subscribe.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Corn

is a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under 7% actual

Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

THE STORM IS BREAKING.

MEN WHO BETRAYED TRUST REPOSED IN THEM WILL RECEIVE CONDEMNATION.

Some Comments on Recent Events—Has Fusion With Republicans Accomplished Anything?—Plain Talk About Traitors—Some Say Scorn Them—Others Say Hang Them.

Some More of Humanity's Blood.

For The Caucasian.]

KINSTON, N. C., Jan. 26.—Has fusion with the Republicans accomplished anything? Are we any nearer the objects which we wish to accomplish in the future? We have now seen how little interest the Republican party has taken in the welfare of the great suffering masses of our people. The Populist party will never accomplish anything by fusion with the Republicans, for their only object is "office and spoils." This contest has proven it clearly to the minds of our thinking people. I think there will be no more fusion in North Carolina. No doubt the Populists did have some confidence in the Republicans and thought they would act intelligently; but their greed for spoils over-balances their love of patriotism, and it might be said that they are void of anything that will better the conditions of our outraged people. It will be useless, then, for the Populists to ever attempt to fuse with them in order to accomplish any great good. Those Pops who voted for Pritchard deserve to be scorned and spit upon by the patriots in the Peoples Party. Let it be ever remembered by their act that they are never to be countenanced by their constituents. Men have put confidence in them, then been sold into bondage. Traitors! Yes, they have sold you into slavery—worse than African slavery here before the war. Too much cannot be said about their conduct. Let every true Populist in North Carolina resent this outrageous insult. Let us hereafter look well to a man's record and see that we send no more traitors to represent the Populist party in the General Assembly of North Carolina. I might write more on this subject, but will give way for some others to express their views.

F. B. BECTON.

In Favor of Hanging.

For The Caucasian.]

CLAY, N. C, Jan. 26.—I live in a Populist section, and all the people I have seen are condemning Harry Skinner. As I see it from Granville county, we are in favor of hanging every traitor—men who will advocate one thing on the stump and vote for another when they get in power. We endorse the position taken by Butler. He has stood for principle all the time. We are proud of King and Merritt. We want no more traitors.

J. B. ELLIOTT.

We have no words to express our utter contempt for this little lonesome squad of so-called Pritchard Populists. They are the most contemptible, disgusting traitors that wers ever known in North Carolina history. Having secured nominations and having been elected as Populists, as representatives of a great reform party, their constituents had a right to expect that they would not betray them; but instead of working to bring about the reforms promulgated by the People's Party, they deliberately sell out to Mark Hanna and the Republican party, ignoring the rights of every honest Populist who voted for them; and they now expect to fatten on their reward for their treachery, while their constituents, the toilers in the fields, must continue to groan under the weight of oppression heaped upon their shoulders by such henchmen of the money power as Jeter C. Pritchard.—Populist Ex.

There is no doubt that Democrats were guilty of some very ugly things when intrusted with the administration of public affairs, but the CAUCASIAN thinks they were never guilty of so disgraceful and damnable a scheme as was entered into by a lot of men during the present session of the legislature to elect a United States Senator. The meanest thing the Democrats did was to tamper with the Alliance charter. That meanness, however, was undone in two years. The disreputable Senator scheme cannot be undone in six years, so in the sense of duration, somebody in the present legislature has been three times as mean as the Democrats ever were.

The cloven foot is showing itself among the Republican bosses. Every move they are making is inspired by cold, personal selfishness. "Dressed in a little brief authority" they could no longer hold their characteristics down. Their raising and breeding are being impudently and brazenly exposed. They have always tried to use the nigger for riding into soft spots. They have got no better sense, it seems, than to try to ride some white people for the same purpose. When they try this, they will be thrown with such vigor and violence as to burst their rotten bodies into more pieces than time can weld together again in a dozen generations.

The middle classes are the greatest readers of advertising. They read advertisements as a matter of domestic economy, so as to make their dollars go to the utmost limit.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & Co.,

123 and 125 Fayetteville Street.
124 and 126 S. Wilmington Street.

WILL SELL GOODS CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

THE PEOPLES PAPER.

THE CAUCASIAN

The leading Reform Paper of North Carolina, a champion of popular rights and honest government.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1897

A corps of able contributors and special correspondents will be employed. The Every department will be improved and new ones added.

The great battle of the people against plutocrats, of the masses against the classes, is on. It will never end till the people triumph and the cause of justice is fully established.

During the year of 1897, THE CAUCASIAN will stand in the forefront of the battle. In arousing and educating the people, in advocating the principles of the reform movement, in exposing wrong and corruption THE CAUCASIAN will be vigorous, fearless and uncompromising.

The principal features for the paper for the coming year are outlined as follows:

Political News.

Especial attention will be devoted to political news. All important events in the progress or decline of parties in the United States will be chronicled. Especial attention will be taken to keep the readers of THE CAUCASIAN fully informed on political events that transpire in our own State. We will give when possible the news that the partisan papers suppress.

State Legislative Reports.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be in session in January and the people will desire to be informed of the work of that body. THE CAUCASIAN will present its readers a full and non-partisan report of its proceedings and will not suppress the truth.

United States Congress.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the services of one of the most writers, and he will send weekly letters containing all the interesting news of the Nation's capital. In addition Senator Butler will contribute weekly articles besides editorials, thus making Congressional report full and interesting.

Letters From the People.

Subscribers will have an opportunity to exchange information and opinions on all topics of interest through short letters published under this head.

World's News in Brief.

Under this head every week we will give you the cream of the news. We give you each week a brief compact and clear statement of what has occurred in the world since our last issue.

The Alliance Department.

This department has been to a great extent lost sight of recently through our Alliance brethren than our own, and we trust that the Sub-Alliances will send such news and suggestions regarding Alliance work and programs for Alliance meetings as will prove of interest to all Alliance men. Send us reports from your county and sub-Alliance for this column.

Discussions of the Issues.

Money, transportation, taxation, land and other important issues will be discussed both editorially and by contributors. The paper will be made a forum for the advocacy of reform ideas, and the demands of the Alliance.

Farmer's Column.

We invite every practical farmer to write for this column. Tell your experience, your successes and failures so the remainder of our readers can benefit by it. This is a grand opportunity for farmers to exchange ideas with each other.

Women's Column and Pattern Department.

We desire to make this an especially interesting department. We invite the ladies to the use of this column by exchanging ideas and experience in household matters. We have made arrangements for an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering to the readers of THE CAUCASIAN the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns at a nominal price. When purchased in the regular way, these patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra.

Advertising.

THE CAUCASIAN desires to handle the advertisements of only first class business firms and we intend to keep out all "fakes" advertising—thereby protect our readers and honest advertisers alike. We believe that the only way for us to make money by advertising is to make money for those with whom we deal, and we can do this because we have a large and progressive paper.

If you think advertising is simply a matter of sticking in a paper a few lines of old poster type or a few figures, we should prefer not to be consulted until you learn that this is a mistake. Advertising is a science.

An advertisement should be written carefully and studied so as to catch the public eye and then be run in a paper that will carry your advertisement to the homes and firesides of the people who will be your customers. It is throwing away money to advertise in a paper that does not reach the masses and therefore you pay your money and do not talk to the people. ☞ Upon application we will send you a card stating our rates.

One Dollar Per Year Only.

Just think of it! less than 2 cents a week! You cannot afford to be without THE CAUCASIAN. If you can't spare a dollar just now send 50 cents and get it for 6 months. We know if you read the paper you will never be without it again.

Address,

THE CAUCASIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

E CAUCASIAN.
N. C., January 28, 1897.

NOTICE!

subscribers in arrears will
e renew AT ONCE, other-
we will be compelled to cut
their names from our mailing
Please remit at once.

W. E. Jones, Dry Goods Merchant.

respectfully call our readers' attion to the attractive advertiseon the fourth page of this issue W. E. Jones, one of Raleigh's most rprising merchants. Mr. Jones k to our readers weekly and he have some new bargains to offer week. Watch his space!

Feed the Nerves

on pure, rich blood and you need fear nervous prostration. Nerves weak when they are improperly insufficiently nourished. Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Suggestion on the School Question.

For The Caucasian.]

I see in THE CAUCASIAN several suggestions in regard to the public school question, and there are others now being agitated by several of the denominational colleges in the State backed by the denominations to which they belong, in the main, to withdraw, or at least curtail, their aid to the higher educational institutions of the State, so that the free public school term may be extended to four months in the year. This proposition does seem like cutting off the head of a patient to save the body. I will refer to one of the arguments used two years ago on this line. The writer taking for a basis the number of townships in the State, as being one free school house to each, and alleged that the money given for State aid would extend the school term about one month. Whereas each township in the State will average say five free school houses, which will make the extension of time, or extend the term just about five days to the school year, which is admitted to be about the correct time that the term would be lengthened. Surely that would be cutting off the head to save the body, and then lose all.

Other suggestions have been made in regard to excessive expense of school books and the sale of swamp lands in the eastern part of the State, both of which ought to be duly considered, but I have another, and I think more important suggestion to add, and as this is claimed to be a Christian legislature, I venture the same with hope of success, and as the State is interested in all the free public school houses in the State, it is reasonable and proper to protect the same by law. Therefore, I suggest that the legislature pass a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of vinous and malt liquors within two or three miles of any free public school house in the State. I contend that the cost of our courts, county liabilities, jail fees, &c., &c., that result from drunkenness, which is claimed, that at least two-thirds of the criminal cases in our courts, originate from whiskey, and then the expenses of the penitentiary and also the poor house, which go to make up the main burden of our taxes, could be saved and used to educate the children of the State and would be sufficient to run a six months school at least, instead of a four months, as now contended for, and not destroy our noble State institutions.

H. A. FORNEY.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep.

The Teachers' Assembly.

The executive committee of the Teachers' Assembly have been appointed for the year 1897. The assembly delegated the power of selecting this important committee to the president of the assembly, the first vice-president and the secretary. These officers are, president, W. L. Poteat, of Wake Forest college, first vice-president, Alexander Graham, of the Charlotte Graded Schools, and secretary, Charles J. Parker, of Raleigh.

They have selected the executive committee as follows: Prof. J. Y. Joyner, of the State Normal and Industrial School; County Examiner W. H. Ragsdale, of Greenville; Prof. Hugh Morson, of the Raleigh Male Academy; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles H. Mebane; President John C. Kilgo, of Trinity College; Superintendent C. W. Toms, of the Durham Graded Schools, and Superintendent M. C. S. Noble, of the Wilmington Graded Schools.

It is doubtful if seven stronger or abler educators could have been chosen in the State. The Teachers' Assembly is to be congratulated. The executive committee will hold their first meeting in Raleigh, February 5th, 1897. Some matters of great importance to the Assembly and the educational interests of North Carolina will be discussed.

ersons.

FREE—64 page medical reference book to any person afflicted with special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 24½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED PERISHED.

Heavy Loss of Life In the Earthquake on Kisham Island.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch received here from Teheran, capital of Persia, says that 2500 persons perished as a result of the earthquake which occurred on Kisham Island, January 11. Kisham Island is the largest in the Persian Gulf and is situated about fifteen miles from its entrance. Its population is estimated at 5,000, mostly Arabs.

A special dispatch received here from Bombay says that three severe earthquake shocks have occurred there.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind collic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Continued from 1st page.

ed. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to allow the Commissioners of of Richmond county to levy a special tax, passed second and third reading; ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Caldwell county to levy a special tax and issue bonds for the erection of a new jail, passed second and third readings; ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

Bill exempting undertakers from jury duty, passed second and third reading; ordered engrossed and sent to the Senate.

By leave a bill was introduced by Mr. Hancock to amend the Code as to the Pharmaceutical Association.

A bill providing that it be left discretionary with the county commissioners whether or not they publish county exhibit in newspapers or not was tabled.

Resolution to require members of the House to furnish the clerk with duplicate copies of all bills introduced was tabled.

Leave of absence was granted Representative Pool.

The House adjourned to meet this Friday at 10 o'clock.

Representative Young recently introduced a bill to allow the trustees of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind to employ two or more physicians.

Col. Sutton of Cumberland has been added to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

FRIDAY—FIFTEENTH DAY.

Senate.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds presiding. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Betts of this city, the journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Reports of standing committees were then received.

Leaves of absence were granted Senators Odom and Yeager.

Bills and resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. Abell—Bill to amend section 1357, of the Code, relating to depositions.

Mr. Newsom—Bill to abolish Hertford Inferior court.

Mr. Parker, of Alamance—Bill to incorate the Pinehurst Railroad Company.

Mr. Moye—To amend chapter 380, laws of 1889, relating to liens on canal companies.

Mr. Shore—Bill to clear the Yadkin river of timber, etc.

Mr. Mitchell—To levy a special tax in Nash county.

Mr. Rollins—Bill to regulate the law in regard to the dissection of dead bodies.

Mr. Early—Bill to amend chapter 245, laws of 1895, relating to fisheries.

The calendar was then taken up and the following bills and resolutions was disposed of:

Mr. Grant—Bill relating to the meetings of committees. Passed second and third readings.

The President announced the following committee on county government: Messrs. Grant, chairman; Smathers, McCaskey, Atwater and Abell.

Bill to incorporate the Stone Mountain Railroad Company. Mr. McNiell moved to amend section 4 to stop the road at Stone Mountain instead of going to the Virginia line. The amendment was lost. The bill then passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. McCaskey the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Saturday.

House.

At 10 o'clock the House met, Dr. Dixon offering the opening prayer.

A great many bills were introduced, nearly all local in character. Among those of general interest were these:

Mr. Wilson—To change the time of holding courts in Gaston, Stanly and Mecklenburg county.

Mr. Petree—To give deputy-clerks of the Superior court power to probate deeds and conveyances.

Mr. Howe—To repeal the act to amend the charter of Wilmington, ratified March 9, 1895, and declaring all laws and clauses of laws concerning Wilmington existing at that date in full force and effect, save that there shall be elected by the qualified voters of each ward one alderman and the Governor shall appoint one alderman, and the alderman thus constituted shall elect a mayor.

Mr. Lawhon—To protect cultivated grounds from the ravages of poultry, by making it a misdemeanor to allow poultry to go on or remain on such ground after one day's notice by its owner.

Mr. Mears—To pay registrars and judges of election $1.50 each for services last election day and $1.50 each to persons who carried returns of election to the county seat; that not to apply to counties where such officers have already been paid.

Mr. Abernethy—To amend the Code as to pauper suits by striking out the words "one or more witnesses" and inserting "by two disinterested witnesses and by the affidavit of one or more practicing attorneys."

Mr. Chapman—To require the cross indexing of deeds, etc., in 24 hours after they are registered.

The bill making it a misdemeanor to willfully disturb a political meeting came up on third reading. Mr. Schulken said there were dangerous provisions in the bill. Mr. Lusk championed the bill. Mr. Cunningham spoke with much force against the bill, as unjust, and declared it ought to be tabled, saying the general law covered the case. Mr. Cathey said that speakers ought to be protected from insult by persons in the crowd. Mr. McRary said there was in his section need of the law. Mr. Freeman said political campaigns were now disrespectful, and he wanted them as respectful as a religious or educational meeting. He expressed his admiration for the bill and even wished it stronger. The bill provides a penalty of a fine not more than $50 or imprisonment not over 30 days for the interruption or disturbance of any political meeting, lawfully assembled. Mr. Harris, of Halifax, thought the bill very meritorious. Mr. Ransom offered an amendment making it a misdemeanor for a political speaker to use vulgar or profane language while speaking. Dr. Dixon, of Cleveland, said with this amendment he favored the bill; that while the speaker was given protection from the crowd the crowd should be given protection from the speaker. Mr. Schulken said that with this amendment he also favored the bill. Mr. Lusk took the same view and said no public speaker ought to be allowed to use unseeming language. Mr Ransom said he offered the amendment in good faith and with it favored the bill. Mr. Lusk said he accepted the amendment. Mr. Cook, of Warren, offered an amendment that the bill should apply to all public speakers and "stage actors." It was adopted. The amendment by Mr. Ransom was also adopted. Mr. Cook said the bill as amended gave jurisdiction to magistrates so far as the fine or imprisonment are concerned, while in as far as a misdemeanor is concerned to give jurisdiction to the Superior court. He moved that the amendments be re-referred to the Judiciary Committee. This motion prevailed.

The special order, bill to incorporate the Moore County & Western Railroad Company was taken up. It was said that there was an opinion in some members that this bill ought to be very carefully considered; that the road would parallel the North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Dockery said the bill was printed five days ago and was the only one printed and there was no excuse for lack of information; that it parallels no State Road; it was a simple charter, with no extraordinary privileges; that two other charters cover the same territory. He did not believe in trusts or combinations in railroads. Mr. Schulken thought the road would parallel the North Carolina Railroad and said it should be deferred until the matter of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad was settled; that he knew the lease would come up; that the attorney for the Moore County & Western Railroad, who had approached him on the subject, had confessed, in response to an inquiry, that it would parallel the North Carolina Railroad. Mr. Schulken said he wanted postponement until next Friday. Mr. Dockery pressed for a vote now. The bill then passed second reading, ayes 82, noes 2.

Bill to allow register of deeds to appoint the deputy who can issue marriage license was tabled.

Bill to reduce the pay of register of deeds to ten cent per sheet for recording election returns passed, as did a bill to incorporate Hamlet, and a bill to allow Caldwell county to levy special tax and build a jail.

The bill to make the salary of county superintendent of health of Edgecombe and Davidson not over $450 annually, was taken up. Dr. Alexander thought it a bad precedent and moved a re-reference to the Judiciary Committee. The bill was re-referred, in order that other counties might be included.

A bill to give hotel and boarding house keepers a lien upon all baggage of guests and power to sell the same within 30 days, provided the board is not paid, was taken up. Mr. Lusk said it was clearly unconstitutional, as it violated the homestead law, that a hotel keeper had no right to seize property unless it was worth over $500. The bill had a favorable committee report but was tabled by a unanimous vote.

A bill passed allowing McDowell county to levy a special tax to pay a $1,200 debt.

The bill to reduce salaries of clerks of the House from $5 to $4 per day came up with favorable report. Mr. Sutton, of New Hanover, moved to table. Lost, ayes 27, noes 71. Mr. Blackburn said he saw the Democrats voted against the bill, but it was because they had no clerks. He said, "I favored paying our men as much as their men got." He was asked if the bill originated on the Democratic side of the House and said "No." He added that the law could not apply to the present clerks. Mr. Cunningham said he opposed the quick motion to table these bills; he desired free and full discussion. Mr. Blackburn said "who introduced this bill?" Mr. Houser, Populist, replied, "I did." Mr. Blackburn then asked Mr. Houser if he had not been a clerk two years ago. Mr Houser said "Yes," and added that he had introduced the bill in good faith. He ridiculed Mr. Blackburn and said the clerks ought not to have larger salaries than the members. "The subdraw more than the bosses," said he; "That is not fair." McRary said the clerks did not board as members did and were at less expense. He ridiculed Mr. Blackburn saying "Clerks got all the salary and the members got all the "cussing." Pending discussion there was adjournment until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SATURDAY—SIXTEENTH DAY.

Senate.

The Senate was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with prayer by Mr. Utley.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Hardison, Lyon and Maxwell.

Mr. Parker, of Alamance, presented a petition relating to the boundry dispute between Alamance and Chatham counties.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Grant—Bill to provide for a system of supervision for public schools and for local taxation for the maintenance of schools. It was ordered that 250 copies be printed for the use of the Senate. This is the Teachers' Assembly bill.

Mr. Parker of Randolph—Bill to amend chapter 214, laws of 1895.

Mr. Moye—Bill to amend section 553, laws of 1893 relating to returns of assignees and trustees.

CALENDAR.

Bill to incorporate Stone Mountain Railroad passed third reading. Mr. McNeil offered an amendment making the starting point in Wilkes county, which was voted down on a poll of ayes and noes.

Bill to repeal chapter 303, laws of 1895, establishing the boundry between Alamance and Chatham counties, was made a special order for next Friday noon.

Bill to prohibit sale of tobacco in any form to minors (introduced by Mr. Smathers) was taken up. It was debated at some length, several Senators taking the ground that the existing law was a dead letter and that an attempt to extend its operation would make matters worse. Mr. Smathers held that the moral effect of the law was good, although it was not enforced as it should be. Mr. Ray offered a substitute to repeal the cigarette law. Mr. Moye offered an amendment to strike out chewing tobacco and snuff. The bill was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to incorporate Bridgersville, Wilson county, was passed under a suspension of the rules.

House.

The Speaker called the House of Representatives to order promptly at 10 o'clock and called on Rev. Dr. Branson of this city to conduct the devotional exercises.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The following bills and resolutions were introduced:

Mr. Duffie—Resolution empowering Committee on Privileges and Elections to appoint a sub-committee to hear evidence in the Broughton-Young contest, which committee shall complete the taking of evidence by January 26. Objection was made to this bill taking its place on the calendar, and same was referred to the Elections and Privileges committee.

Mr. Cathey—Resolution looking to better protection of the deliberations of the House. This bill provides that the Speaker appoint a vigilance committee to watch for scheming lobbyists and report to the Speaker any such who may be in the hall and he shall have them ejected.

Mr. Johnson—Resolution requiring all bills providing appropriations to be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Young—Bill to aid the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

Mr. White—Bill to make terms of office for Registers of Deeds four years after 1898.

Mr. Hodges—Bill to amend chapter 189, laws of of 1896, in relation to fees.

Mr. Nelson—Resolution instructing the North Carolina Congressmen to vote for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Chapin—Bill to authorize commissioners of Harnett county to issue bonds and levy a special tax.

Mr. G. C. Daniels—Bill to promote temperance. This bill prohibits the giving or selling of intoxicants of any kind to persons under 21 years of age.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to suppress trusts and combines.

Mr. Dockery—Bill to provide for public school superintendents.

Mr. Hancock—Bill requiring the commissioners of Craven county to refund an illegal tax collected under act of March 11th, 1895.

Mr. Dewesse—Bill to require sheriffs of the State to keep records of pensioners.

Mr. Dewesse—Bill to authorize sheriffs to make tax titles.

Mr. Cook—Bill to place steamer "Lillie" in the hands of the naval reserves.

Mr. Duffy moved to recall the bill relative to the Broughton-Young contest case from the hands of the elections and privileges committee; but a vote by roll call defeated his motion—54 to 38.

The remaining portion of the day's session was consumed by an animated as well as exciting discussion of the bill by Mr. Hauser, left over as unfinished business from the previous day's session. The bill provided that the salaries of all clerks of the General Assembly be reduced from $5 to $4 per diem.

Several amendments were offered and lost.

The question of the adoption of the bill was then put to a vote and lost by a big majority.

The House adjourned at 1 o'clock until 11 o'clock Monday.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

SENATOR-ELECT HARRIS' VIEWS.

Favors Government Ownership of the Pacific Roads and Free Silver.

TOPEKA, Kans., Jan. 21.—State Senator and ex-Congressman W. A. Harris, whom the Populists of the State legislature have agreed upon for United States Senator, was deluged with congratulations, as he sat at his desk in the State Senate today. In answer to an inquiry, he stated the position he proposed to take, as member of the United States Senate, on several important issues now before the country:

"I want to see the government, according to the law of 1862, take possession of the Pacific railroads. This is a matter of justice to the people, and would prove a valuable object lesson in transportation affairs.

"I want to see the income tax made a permanent feature of government policy, whether it be by amendments to the Constitution or by some other method.

"I want to see silver restored to its former position as a full money metal, without limitations. I will co-operate with every effort to bring this about by international agreement, but I am not in favor of making our action dependent upon such an agreement.

"I am in favor of tariff legislation, which, in conjunction with the income tax and internal revenue and other duties, will provide ample revenue for all purposes of the government."

BEWARE OF FAKE CURES.

Take Paine's Celery Compound if You Need a True Remedy.

Do Not Allow a Salesman to Palm Off Any Substitute.

Health Is Too Precious to Listen to the Preaching of Quacks.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes the Sick Well Again.

The Wonderful Prescription That Results From the Life Work of America's Greatest Physician, Investigator and Practitioner.

There is one direction, as Dr. George F. Shrady, America's first surgeon, distinctly says, in which people seem to need enlightenment at present more than they have for many years past.

"This is the rational appreciation of the danger of quackery and fake cures"

Dr. Shrady's article in the New York World of Dec. 27 should be read by every man and woman who is ever inclined to listen to the nonsensical, but too often plausible, ramblings of traders in patent medicines.

When Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL.D., of Dartmouth college, after a long life of study in the most recent scientific investigation of disease, evolves the marvelous formula of Paine's celery compound—when after the closest possible observance by the best practitioners it is found that this great remedy of our generation not only does all, but even accomplishes more than the modest doctor—the giant among men that he has proved himself to be—more than he was willing at first to claim—when thousands of sufferers in every walk of life, sufferers from the ailments that come from overwork, deranged digestive organs, impaired nervous systems, too poor or too rich living, inattention to hygiene laws, have been absolutely restored to health by Paine's celery compound, after vainly trying every other possible remedy, and being dosed by well meaning but incompetent so-called physicians.

When this is taken into consideration, and at the same time we find hosts of people still willing to be led astray by the hundred and one nostrums which irresponsible traders try to foist upon them on the pretext that these preparations are "as good as Paine's celery compound" [but really because they make a big profit on such preparations], it is time for every one who detests fraud, to warn his neighbors, and take the warning to himself, that when he goes to get a bottle of Paine's celery compound he must not be wheedled into taking some other remedy.

Paine's celery compound makes people well. These other things work harm.

Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. Its formula is given freely to every physician.

These trashy stuffs that you are asked to buy are made up of ingredients that should never be taken into a sick stomach.

These ordinary nervines, tonics and sarsaparillas are no more to be compared with Paine's celery compound than a glimmering candle is to be compared with the wonderful modern search light.

If a person needs a true nerve tonic, a real blood purifier, a reliable diuretic, that will restore strength, renew vitality, regulate the kidneys liver and bowels, and make one well, let that person try his or her first bottle of Paine's celery compound and mark the wonderful result!

Our Public Schools.

[Continued From First Page.

keep our best families in their country homes? We must do something to elevate the social status of country life. These good people are leaving their country homes in order to get the benefit of good schools. This is a necessity, but it ought not to be so. We ought to have schools in every district of North Carolina of such character that no man need move his family to a town or city in order that his children may secure a practical English education.

A thorough system of supervision of our public schools, one that will assure our people that our schools are in the hands of competent teachers, and are taught by the very best methods, would call back to the country home many of our best families, would lift this realm of life and go far toward making our country homes the Edens of North Carolina.

The subject of supervision was freely discussed in the State Superintendent's office, January 14th. Quite a number of our leading educators were at this meeting. They were invited here by the State Superintendent, also by Chairman C. D. McIver, of the Teacher's Assembly Committee. All were agreed that we must have some system of supervision but all were not agreed as to the best methods of supervision for our schools under existing circumstances.

The bill, as presented by the committee of the Teachers' Assembly, was carefully considered in detail, parts stricken out, other parts added. I now indorse this bill because I believe it is the best plan that can be adopted in our present condition. I much prefer to have a strange man in every county in North Carolina, but this cannot be done in many of our weaker counties for want of funds.

If we get these District Supervisors of such force and character as the bill contemplates, men who are energetic and progressive, men who can and will come in touch with the common people of the rural districts, and men who can arouse parents to a sense of their duty to their children upon the subject of education, then we may expect to see a movement go forward such as we have not seen for years.

In conclusion let us consider why we should spend this money for our public schools. What may and what should money that is spent for these schools accomplish? Would that I had the power to impress upon you what our public school money may do and should do. Would that I could burn it into the hearts and consciences of each member of this General Assembly, of every school committeeman of North Carolina, of every public school teacher, of every officer who has ought to do with school funds, and especially into the hearts and consciences of those parents who are so indifferent in regard to the future welfare of their children as to allow them to grow up into manhood and womanhood without being able even to read and write,

There is no money spent more sacred than that which is spent for the poor children of North Carolina, there is no money spent the result of which should be more far-reaching. This money should make these children an honor to the State, a power in the church, an ornament to society, and a blessing in the home.

We spend money to honor our dead heroes. We erect monuments of bronze and marble to enkindle and inspire patriotism in the hearts of the rising and future generations. This in most cases is money well spent. Let us consider for a moment what we do when we spend money for the thousands of our poor children, whose only hope for an education and that it brings to those that possess it, depends upon the public schools. By spending money thus we will not erect a monument of bronze or marble which the varying seasons of time may efface and crumble, but we will make men and women whose impress and character will be felt not only upon the age in which they live, not only upon the generations that immediately follow them, but will be felt throughout eternity itself.

I appeal to you in behalf of 600 000 dependent children of North Carolina. I appeal to you as the representatives of these children. I appeal to you as North Carolinians. You have it in your power to do for these children that which they can not do for themselves, and that which their teachers cannot do for them. These children are to be the men and women of our State; they are to form a large part of our society, and what their influence in society shall be, largely depends upon you, their responsibilities will be much greater than the responsibilities of the men and women of today. Will you prepare them for these responsibilities? Will you take the forward step? Will you let your names go down in history as men who realized your duty to the poor children of to-day and to the generations of our State, yet unborn, as men who not only realize your duty, but as men who dare to do your duty?

I have proposed that you give us the appropriation of $100,000 for the benefit of our dependent children. It is now your privilege to dispose of this as may seem best to you. I hope your action in regard to this appropriation will be such that thousands of young men and young women will be raised up within our borders to call you blessed.

CHARLES H. MEBANE.

There is more Catarrah in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrah to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MR. KEITH SPEAKS.

The National Committeeman of the Silver Party Gives His Views on Pritchard's Election.

News and Observer.]

To the Editor: I notice with regret the election of gold-bug Pritchard. The fact that he voted for McKinley and the gold-bugs (thereby doing all he could to give us four more years of Clevelandism), is sufficient evidence of the hypocrisy of those Populists who betrayed their trust by voting for gold-buggery and Pritchard. Let us remember, and mark every one of these hypocrites who appeared in silver clothes to his constituents, in order to be in a position to further the cause of greed, oppression and gold-buggery! Traitor should be written after their names as long as honest people live in the Old North State!

I am very sorry to see that party spirit still seems to be stronger than the desire to rid us of gold-bug rule. It looks as if some of the honest silver men were misled by the same element that defeated the Democratic party, and will put it out of existence if allowed to continue to rule. That element seems to be more interested in the success of drawing sharp party lines, than in success of the party's principles. Silver men will have little confidence in those who did not use their influence for the defeat of a gold-bug, no matter what the name of their party may be.

It is plainly to be seen that the silver men will have to unite in order to save the State, and though we believe that it will be impossible for them to unite again in either of the old parties, they can put patriotism above party and unite their forces in fighting for free silver and reform. Thus the National Silver party seems to be destined to form the nucleus around which all honest Democrats, honest Populists and silver Republicans can crystalize. If all the conservative men who are not the very embodiment of partisanship and prejudice will rally now, we still can save the State within two years, from plunder and ruin.

There are at least 170,000 honest silver men in North Carolina who are not hunting for an office, and there is strength enough in them to run affairs of our people as they should.

Senator Butler's noble and courageous fight has been watched by all who are silver men at heart, and well may he be placed along with Bryan as one of the foremost leaders of the nation, against gold trusts.

Very respectfully,

B. F. KEITH

Wilmington, N. C. Jan 22 1897.

UNITED STATES SHOULD BEGIN.

An English Bimetallist Thinks We Ought to Lead Off in Restoring Silver.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily News this morning says that Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, had an interview yesterday with Sir William Henry Houldsworth, conservative member of parliament for the Northwestern division of Manchester, and who was the British delegate at the Brussels Monetary conference in 1892. The interview was private and informal.

The bimetallists in Parliament, the Daily News says, are not disposed to take any active measures, but they believe that time is on their side, and they are warmly interested in Sir Samuel Montague's proposal that to secure the adoption of the dual standard it will be necessary for the United States to begin, and then to offer a ten per cent. tariff rebate to all nations following their example.

Money to Loan!

We have money to loan on city property and on improved farming lands in Wake county. Apply to

DOUGLASS & HOLDING,

Attorneys, Cor. Salisbury and Martin Streets, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 28—1m.

Advertising brings business. Luck sometimes does the same thing, but it can't be depended on.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.

The Dying Day

finds many a weary woman's work undone—many a task but just begun. This need not be. When work crowds the day, shorten the work—don't lengthen the day.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

used for cleaning, keeps your work a day ahead of time—makes you young. Cleans everything. Sold everywhere. Made only by

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We can supply all your wants in our line promptly and at lowest possible prices. Special rates to teachers and dealers. Catalogues free.

DR. BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by

G & G CURE

MacRae's
Prescription Pharmacies,
Cor. Wilmington, Martin & Market Sts.—Phone 37.
Branch Pharmacy, cor. Fayetteville and Martin Sts.—Phone 197.
Raleigh, - N. C.

Vitality In Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently cured by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,

DISEASES AND OTHER WASTING should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men; the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a sunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send full information of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will always bless the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 975,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.

RICE! RICE!

Parties having rice to sell will do well do well to communicate with our agents, or direct with us. We shall always pay the highest market price for rice.

CAROLINA RICE MILLS.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Notice!

Fine Spanish Jack for sale. Address Box No. 112, Graham, N. C.
Jan. 28—2m.

FREE!

I WILL SEND (SEALED) free, Old Doctor Hoffmann's recipe that will develop SMALL, SHRUNKEN ORGANS. It cured me of LOST MANHOOD, Self-Abuse, Nightly Emissions, etc. Address, J. A. KOEKER, Box 1615, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DR. HOFFMANN.

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NEARLY 600 PAGES, OVER 1,500 TOPICS TREATED.

A COMPLETE statistical and political history of the United States. The results of the Presidential election accurately compiled. Every fact of value that human knowledge can require. A reference library boiled down!

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No American who wishes to know his country can be without it.

Ready Jan. 1, 1897. THE WORLD, Pulitzer Bldg., New York.

THE CAUCASIAN one year and the World Almanac, $1.15.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO
Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Athens, Wilmington, New Orleans
AND
New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1896.

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 403.	No. 41
Lv New York	3 20pm	9 00am
Philadelphia	5 15am	12 04nm
Baltimore	7 31pm	2 25am
Washington	8 40pm	4 20am
Richmond	12 3eam	9 06am
Norfolk	11 30pm	9 05am
Portsmouth	12 01am	9 17am
Weldon	3 10am	11 55am
Henderson	*4 32am	*1 39pm
Ar Durham	*7 32am	*1 19pm
Lv Durham	*5 2 am	*1 10 m
Raleigh	*6 55am	*3 34pm
Sanford	7 14am	4 58pm
So. Pines	8 00am	5 49pm
Hamlet	8 50am	6 55pm
Wadesboro	9 52am	8 01pm
Monroe	10 46am	8 55pm
Charlotte	11 35am	10 20pm
Arr Chester	12 43am	10 32pm
Clinton	1 20pm	11 58pm
Greenwood	2 35pm	1 0 am
Abbeville	3 40pm	1 32am
Elberton	4 00pm	2 36am
Ar Athens	5 10pm	3 38am
Ar Winder	5 43pm	4 21am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	6 45pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No 402.	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*8 10pm
Lv Athens	2 55pm	11 40pm
Elberton	4 05pm	12 46am
Abbeville	5 0-pm	1 47am
Greenwood	5 3?pm	2 15am
Clinton	6 25pm	3 13am
Chester	7 39pm	4 43am
Lv Charlotte	8 20pm	5 25 m
Monroe	9 15pm	6 13am
Hamlet	10 35pm	8 15am
So Pines	11 21pm	9 5am
Raleigh	*1 26am	*11 31am
Ar Durham	*1 82am	*1 09pm
Lv Durham	*5 20pm	*11 00am
Weldon	*4 05m	*3 00pm
Richmond	6 40am	6 40pm
Washington	10 45am	11 10pm
Baltimore	112 00n'n	2 48am
Philadelphia	2 2 pm	3 45am
New York	4 15pm	6 13am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 50pm
Norfolk	7 20am	6 10pm

Nos. 403 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special," Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Charlotte.

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Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

Pattern Department.

THE CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that are made, by which we can present to our lady readers all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions and the patterns themselves have many novel and practical features presented by no other pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the patterns will cost you 25 cents.

Cut out along this line.

COUPON ENTITLING TO ONE PATTERN ANY SIZE.
CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL IT TO
THE PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCASIAN.

Name..... Pattern No.....
Address..... Bust.....in
Waist.....in

Always give number of pattern wanted, bust measure for Waists, Sacques (Coats also) and Jackets. Give waist measure for Skirts. For children it is also advisable to give the age.
Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.
Do not make complaint of non-receipt of pattern until seven days have elapsed.

For Every Day.

1040—ARDEN WAIST.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years

This pretty model is useful for any sort of woolen frock for house, street, or school wear. Our model is made of camel's hair cloth in mixed colors. The waist opens down the front and the back over a waist of lighter wool of harmonious shade, though it is very effective when made of silk to match some shade in the waist, or of white. The back of the waist fits smoothly, while the front is slightly loose, and is slashed and opened at the darts in the way so much used. The edges of all the openings are trimmed with braid in a looped pattern, and a soft satin collar and belt give the final touch, which complete a very pretty design.

A special illustration and full directions about the patterns will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

893—DORIS SKIRT.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years.

An extremely graceful design, having six gored breadths, flaring widely at the foot, and fitting easily around the waist, except in the back where the fullness may be gathered. It may be lined throughout but should have no interlining or facing. Any of the popular silk, woolen, or cotton fabrics, may be chosen for this model, and it may be worn with any style of coat, basque, or waist.

A special illustration, and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

A Neat Frock.

1045—FULTON FROCK.

Sizes for 6 and 8 years.

A pretty and attractive design, made of plaid woolen goods of several colors. The skirt is perfectly straight and finished with a deep hem about three inches deep. It is fastened to the waist in clusters of small plaits, or gathered. The waist is slightly full in the back and front. A yoke runs across the front, and over it are the jacket fronts, which terminate in the under arm seam. The revers and the collar are of velvet. A belt of the material of the frock, or of velvet begins at the under arm seam and fastens in front with a buckle.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Mending Cloth.

New York Tribune.]

The art of mending cloth so that the darned thread is practically invisible is one to be cultivated. When the cloth is sufficiently heavy, this is not difficult to do. Select fine sewing silk, as near the color of the cloth as possible. Insert the needle about half an inch one side of the tear, and run it beneath the surface of the cloth, and continue the thread to half an inch on the other side. Repeat the process in parallel stitches. Draw the edges closely together, but do not lap them. It is better to darn the cloth on the wrong side, but it can be done on the right side, if more convenient. Where it is possible lay a wet piece of cotton over the darn on the wrong side. Press a hot iron over it for an instant to allow the steam to pass through the cloth. Then remove the cotton and press the iron against the cloth. Take the care to match the grain of the cloth and the figure and stripe, if there is any.

Thrusts From the Ram's Horn.

The faultfinder would growl about the weather if it were raining money.

It is hard to believe that there is death in the sin that wears a mask of gold.

The world is full of blind Sampsons, who spend their lives grinding in a mill.

Give until you feel it, and you will feel more like living than you did before.

A big man in a little world is as much out of place as a little man in a big one.

There is nothing like telling good news for imparting a pleasant tone to the voice.

If the devil had to wear the same old coat every day, he would never leave the pit.

It would be bad for the church if she knew no more of God than her preachers teach.

When a man's wife believes in his religion it is pretty good evidence that he has the right kind.

This world is a kindergarten, in which God's little ones learn to spell out the meaning of life.

There are people in every church who stop believing the Bible whenever a collection is taken.

Literary Notes.

Mary E. Wilkins is engaged in writing a series of striking sketches of New England neighborhood life for The Ladies' Home Journal. They will portray a small community's social indulgences, sketching the old-fashioned quilting-party, the time-worn singing-school and an apple-paring bee.

WOMEN WILL GET IDEAS HERE.

Every woman has natural curiosity to see how other women furnish their homes. To satisfy this The Ladies' Home Journal will publish during the year interior photographic views of a hundred of the most artistic, cheerful and comfortable homes in America. These will show in detail the construction, fitting and furnishing of parlors, drawing-rooms, halls, reception, music, sitting, dining, bed and bath rooms, kitchens, porches, piazzas, etc. This unique series will be full or excellent ideas for every housekeeper or home-maker. It will present views of the interiors of houses of moderate cost, which are fitted and furnished with conspicuous good taste, and at comparatively small expense.

One Cent Postage.

Philadelphia Item.]

According to the report of Postmaster Carr, the Philadelphia postoffice netted a profit of $1,349,287.70 to Uncle Sam last year.

A detailed statement of the business for the calendar year 1896 shows that the receipts of business from all sources was $2 811 875 92, and it is estimated that the gross expenditures for clerk hire, free delivery service and miscellaneous expenses are $1 462 588 23.

This handsome profit illustrates the effect of economy in handling the mails. Instead of the scores of postal wagons which used to convey the mails to the sub stations, we now have the postal trolley cars. And, instead of dispatching the carriers in vans, from the central office, to all parts of the city, and causing them to lose hours in time in going and returning, the mail meets them at the sub-stations.

Were the economic system which has recently been tested in this city, attempted elsewhere, and a general effort made to cut down expenses, one cent postage would not only be a possibility, but it would reap a rich profit for the government.

One cent postage is something in which the entire community is interested. If the government can afford to transport and deliver a postal card to its destination for one cent, it can just as cheaply transport and deliver a letter.

Cut off the franking privilege. If Congress cannot be reached by other way, try the cheaper plan of allowing each member a moderate sum for postage. This would prevent the awful abuse of the system, and relieve the mails of the immense amount of useless reports and speeches which now burden every mail route

YOU CAN ENCOURAGE THE CAUSE OF REFORM BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE CAUCASIAN—$1.00 A YEAR

For the Farmer.

Some People Boast.

Connecticut Farmer.)

Some people boast that they keep the cow's udder clean, and perhaps they do, but all the rest of the animal is kept in a filthy condition. The dirt dries into the hair, and then the act of milking shakes it down, like dust, into the pail, rendering the milk unfit for human food.

Mix Your Own Feeds.

Exchange.]

This seems a good time for us to warn our readers against buying mixed feeds of any kind. They are as a rule a delusion and a snare. One should be sure of what the mixture is composed. The mixing is usually done so that the mixer can make money by putting in some worthless stuff. One had much better buy the different feeds and do his own mixing.

Horses and Improved Roads.

On an ordinary dirt road, according to the Philadelphia Record, "a horse can draw three times as much weight as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road the animal can pull three times as much as on a dirt road, while on an asphalt pavement the power of the horse is multiplied to such a degree that he can draw 11 times as much as on a dirt road, or 33 times as much as he can carry on his back. What the road traffic of cities owes to the street railway is illustrated by the computation that on metal rails a horse can draw 11 as much as on the best asphalt pavement; four times as much as on Belgian blocks, nine times as much as on cobblestones, 20 times as much as on an earth road, and 40 times as much as on sand.

The Parcel Post.

Farm and Home.)

The French farmer can send his produce by mail in packages weighing seven pounds or less to any part of that country for 12 cents, while in Germany the rate is only 6 cents, for packages under eleven pounds and 1 cent for every additional pound, English farmers are urging their postoffice department to enlarge the parcel post, and reduce rates so that they can mail their stuff direct to the consumer. The farmers also demand the introduction of the cash on delivery system, just as goods are now shipped by express in this country, to be paid for on receipt. The English railways have made a handsome success of their plan, introduced last year, of collecting small packages of produce at each station and delivering direct to the store or consumer, collecting the money and remitting it to the farmer, all for a moderate charge. All three of these reforms are much needed in the United States, and we have no doubt will be secured in time.

Robert E. Lee.

Washington Post,]

Ninety years ago to-day was born Robert E. Lee. His forefathers had been distinguished for patriotism and valor in the war of the revolution, for service under the great republic which they had done so much to establish, for courage, for patriotism, for unselfish devotion to their country. His was a family of brave and honorable men, of virtuous and noble women. Its traditions were of good faith, of loyalty, of courtesy, of chivalry. And Robert E. Lee was worthy of his ancestry, had no need to borrow their reflected light, was in himself a history and a model.

The world is familiar with his record. The world knows that he was no fomenter of secession, that at the last, according to his simple creed, and condition, he went with his kindred and his people. The world knows also that from the beginning to the end of the war he was an ideal captain—pure as Galahad, gallant and strenuous as Launcelot. His admirers know limitations of continent or country. He was admired by the North as sincerely as by the South. He took into the first battle a 'scutcheon stainless as the midday sun. He sheathed at Appomattox a sword as bright as Arthur's. There is no spot upon his noble memory; he left behind him no cause of bitterness, sorrow or resentment.

All of us, North, South, East, or West, can be proud of Robert E Lee. Than he there has been no finer product of America. Gentle as he was brave, chivalrous as he was intrepid, unsullied of thought or deed as he was indomitable of spirit, Robert E Lee combined in himself every quality that appeals to the love, the reverence, and the admiration of mankind. Steadfastly, loyally, thoroughly, he did his duty as he saw it. What could man do more?

NEWS BREVITIES.

Culled and Condensed for the Readers of The Caucasian.

A Farmer Murdered.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Joseph Deckard, a farmer, whose home is four miles from Bristol, was murdered this morning at an early hour by unknown parties. He was found at 3 o'clock by Mrs. Deckard lying in the yard with an ax wound in the head. He had been left for dead, but his groans attracted his wife, and he was carried into the house, where he lived a few hours. There is no clue to the murderer.

A Destructive Earthquake.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Globe publishes a dispatch from Bombay, sent out by a news agency, which says that three shocks of earthquake occurred on the island of Kishm, in the Persian gulf, on January 15, destroying thousands of houses and killing 2,500 persons.

Burn As They Go.

HAVANA Jan. 20 (via Key West, Jan. 21)—Weyler has started with 10 000 men and intends crossing Havana province and to march through Matanzas towards Santa Clara. He has ordered the commanders in the zones of Havana within three days to destroy all houses on plantations which may serve as a refuge for the enemy, except those for the use of detachments. The rebels continue burning cane fields.

The reason some ads. are not read is because there is nothing in them to focus the public eye.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1897.

Senate.

FIRST DISTRICT—(Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans)—Two Senators. Jno. F. Newsome, Pop., Winton; J. L. Whidbee, Rep., Hertford.

SECOND DISTRICT—(Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico)—Two Senators. T. E McCaskey, Pop., Dardens; N. B. Yeager, Rep., Plymouth.

THIRD DISTRICT—(Northampton and Bertie)—One Senator. Jas. M. Early, Pop., Aulander.

FOURTH DISTRICT—(Halifax) One Senator. E T. Clark, Pop., Weldon.

FIFTH DISTRICT—(Edgecombe)—One Senator. Lee W. Person, Rep., Rocky Mount.

SIXTH DISTRICT—(Pitt)—One Senator. A. J. Moye, Pop., Farmville.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—(Wilson, Nash and Franklin—Two Senators—J. F Mitchell, Pop., Franklinton; J. T. Sharpe, Rep., Elm City.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—(Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene)—Two Senators. G. L. Hardison, Pop., Thurman; W. T. McCarthy, Rep., New Berne.

NINTH DISTRICT—(Duplin, Wayne and Pender)—Two Senators. R. G. Maxwell, Pop., Outlaw's Bridge; H. L. Grant, Rep., Goldsboro.

TENTH DISTRICT—(New Hanover and Brunswick)—One Senator. Geo. H. Cannon, Pop., Town Creek.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—(Warren and Vance)—One Senator. W. B. Henderson, Rep., Henderson.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—(Wake)—One Senator. C. H. Utley, Pop., Holly Springs.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—(Johnson)—One Senator. Ed. Abell, Dem., Smithfield.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—(Sampson, Harnett and Bladen)—Two Senators, Geo. E. Butler, Pop., Clinton; E. N. Roberson, Pop., Tar Heel.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—(Columbus and Roberson—Two Senators. Angus Shaw, Pop., Maxton; J. D. Maultsby, Rep., Whiteville.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—(Cumberland)—One Senator. Jno. McP. Geddie, Pop., Cedar Creek.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—(Granville and Person)—One Senator. Dr. Wm. Merritt, Pop., Bethel Hill.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—(Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham)—Two Senators. Jas. E. Lyon, Pop., Durham; E. S. Parker, Dem., Graham.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—(Chatham)—One Senator. Jno. W. Atwater, Pop., Rialto.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—(Rockingham)—One Senator, J. A. Walker, Pop.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—(Guilford)—One Senator. Alfred M. Scales, Dem., Greensboro.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—(Randolph and Moore)—One Senator. D. Reid Parker, Pop., Trinity.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—(Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union)—Two Senators. W. H. Odom, Pop., Wadesboro; D. A. Patterson, Pop., Stewart.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—(Cabarrus and Stanly)—One Senator. C. D. Barringer, Dem., Mt. Pleasant.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—(Mecklenburg)—One Senator. Dr. J. B. Alexander, Pop., Charlotte.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—(Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth)—Two Senators. S. A. Earnhardt, Pop., Salisbury; Jno. A. Ramsey, Rep., Salisbury.

TWENTY SEVENTH DISTRICT—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin)—Two Senators. A. C. Sharpe, Rep., Fancy Hill; S. F. Shore, Rep., Shore.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—(Stokes and Surry)—One Senator. Rev. Jesse A. Ashburn, Rep., Pilot Mountain.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—(Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes)—Two Senators. R. H. W. Barker, Pop., Harve. Milton McNeill, Rep., Wilkesboro.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—(Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga)—One Senator. J. M. Dixon, Rep., Idol.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—(Caldwell, Burke, McDowell Mitchell and Yancey)—Two Senators. E. F. Wakefield, Rep., Lenoir; Jas. L. Hyatt, Rep., Micaj.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—(Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk)—Two Senators. J. T. Anthony, Dem., Shelby; M. H. Justice, Dem., Rutherfordton.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—(Buncombe, Madison and Haywood)—Two Senators. W. W. Rollins, Rep., Asheville; Geo. H. Smathers, Rep., Waynesville.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—(Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain)—One Senator. H. S. Anderson, Rep., Hendersonville.

THIRT-FIFTH DISTRICT—(Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham)—One Senator. Frank Ray, Dem., Franklin.

House.

Alamance—S. A. White, Rep., Mebane.

Alexander—J. W. Watts, Dem., Taylorsville.

Alleghany—H. F. Jones, Pop, Sparta.

Anson—Jas. A. Leak, Dem., Wadesboro.

Ashe—Spencer Blackburn, Rep., Jefferson.

Beaufort—H. E. Hodges, Pop., Mineola.

Bertie—K. White, Rep., Windsor.

Bladen—Sidney Meares, Rep., Clarkton.

Brunswick—W. W. Drew, Pop., El Paso.

Buncombe—V. S. Lusk, Rep., Asheville, W. G. Candler, Rep., Candler.

Burke—Jno. H. Pearson, (Silver) Morganton.

Cabarrus—A. F. Hileman, Pop., Concord.

Caldwell—Jas. L. Nelson, Dem., Lenoir.

Camden—Jas. E. Burgess, Rep., Old Trap.

Carteret—E. C. Duncan, Rep., Beaufort.

Caswell—C. J. Yarborough, Pop., Locust Hill.

Catawba—L. R. Whitener, Pop., Hickory.

Chowan—Richard Elliott, Rep., Cisco.

Chatham—J. E. Bryan, Pop., Moncure, L. L. Renn, Rep., Siler City.

Cherokee—D. W. Deweese, Rep., Murphy.

Clay—W. F. Plott, Pop., Warne.

Cleveland—Dr. B. F. Dixon, Dem., Kings Mountain.

Columbus—J. B. Schulken, Pop., Whiteville.

Craven—Robt. Hancock, Rep. Newberne.

Cumberland—Thos. H. Sutton, Rep., Fayetteville, W. P. Wemyss, Rep.

Currituck—W. H. Gallop, Dem., Harbinger.

Dare—Geo. C. Daniels, Rep., Wanchese.

Davidson—J. R. McCreary, Rep., Lexington.

Davie—W. A. Bailey, Rep., Advance.

Duplin—Maury Ward, Pop., Joford.

Durham—J. W. Umstead, Dem., Durham.

Edgecombe—J. H. Dancy, Rep., Tarboro, E. Bryant Rep., Tarboro.

Forsyth—J. L. Grubbs, Rep., W. P Ormsby Rep.

Franklin—W. T. Barrow, Pop., Youngsville.

Gaston—S. M. Wilson, Dem., Gastonia.

Gates—T. H. Rountree, Pop., Donaman.

Graham—Jno. Dayton, Rep., Robbinsville.

Granville—Jno. King, Pop., Buchanan, W. H Crews, Rep., Oxford.

Greene—W. R. Dixon, Pop., Farmville.

Guilford—John C. Bunch, Dem., Oak Ridge, B. G. Chilcutt, Rep., Browns Summit.

Halifax—Scotland Harris, Rep., Littleton; J. H. Arrington, Rep., Halifax.

Harnett—L. B. Chapin, Rep., Summerville.

Haywood—Jas. Ferguson, Dem., Waynesville.

Henderson—J. B. Freeman, Rep., Fruitland.

Hertford—Starkey Hare, Rep., Tunis.

Hyde—John G. Harris, Pop., Fairfield.

Iredell—Jno. R. McLelland, Dem., Mooresville, J. A. Harkness, Dem., Statville.

Jackson—R. Ensley, Rep., Webster.

Johnson—C. M. Smith, Dem.; C. M. Creech, Dem.

Jones—H. F. Brown, Pop., Tuckahoe.

Lenoir—E. P. Hauser, Pop., Kinston.

Lincoln—L. A. Abernathy, Pop., Magpelah.

Macon—D. Lyle, Franklin.

Madison—J. W. Roberts, Rep., Marshall.

Martin—C. C. Fagan, Pop., Darden.

McDowell—J. A. Connelly, Dem., Marion.

Mecklenburg—W. P. Craven, Pop., Charlotte. Sol. Reid, Dem., Charlotte. D Ransom, Dem., Charlotte.

Mitchell—Rev. L. H. Green, Rep., Bakersville.

Montgomery—J. A. Reynolds, Pop., Okweeme.

Moore—W. H. H. Lawhon, Dem., Carthage.

Nash—Van B. Carter Pop., Elm City.

New Hanover—D. B. Sutton, Rep., Wilmington, J. T. Howe, Rep., Wilmington.

Northampton—N. R. Rawls, Rep., Garysburg.

Onslow—R. Duffy, Dem., Catherine Lake.

Orange—A. R. Holmes, Pop., Rock Spring.

Pamlico—C. M. Babbitt, Pop., Bayboro.

Pasquotank—J. H. Parker, Pop., Hertford.

Pender—Gibson James, Dem., Maple Hill.

Perquimans—J. H. Parker, Pop., Hertford.

Person—J. S. Cunningham, Dem., Cunningham.

Pitt—Slade Chapman, Pop., Coxville, E V. Cox, Rep., Coxville.

Polk—Grayson Arledge, Rep., Mill Springs.

Randolph—J. J. White, Pop., Trinity; J. M. Allen, Rep., Ralph.

Richmond—Y. C. Morton, Pop., Rockingham, Claudius Dockery, Rep., Rockingham.

Robeson—D. E. McBryde, Pop., Mill Prong, W. J. Currie, Rep., Maxton.

Rockingham—Walters, Dem.; P. P. Foster, Pop.

Rowan—J. W. McKenzie, Dem., Salisbury, Walter Murphy, Dem., Salisbury.

Rutherford—Lindsay Purgason, Pop., Logan's Store.

Sampson—C. H. Johnson, Pop., Ingold, R. M. Crumpler, Pop., Clinton.

Stanly—E. F. Eddings, Dem., Farmville.

Stokes—R. J. Petree, Rep., Danville.

Surry—J. M. Brower, Rep., Mt. Airy.

Swain—J H. Cathey, Dem.

Transylvania—E. A. Aiken, Rep.

Tyrrell—Dr. Ab. Alexander, Rep., Columbia.

Union—Jas. M. Price, Pop., Prices Mill.

Vance—M. M. Peace, Rep. Henderson.

Wake—J. M. Ferrell, Pop., Eagle Rock; J P. H. Adams, Rep., Cary; J. H. Young, Rep., Raleigh.

Warren—C. A. Cook, Rep., Warrenton.

Watauga—Thos. Bingham, Rep., Amantha.

Washington—L. N. C. Spruill, Rep., Mackey's Ferry.

Wayne—Dr J E Person, Pop., Pikeville; T. B. Parker, Dem., Goldsboro.

Wilkes—J. Q. A. Bryan, Rep., Trap Hill; Charles H. Somers, Rep., Wilkesboro.

Wilson—B. T. Person, Pop., Wilson.

Yadkin—J. C. Pinnix, Rep., Maiden.

Yancey—C. L. McPeters, Dem., Bald Creek.

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Special Linen Sale.

Our special sale on linens at special prices commenced on Monday morning. We have some of the very best things for this sale we ever offered; not old shop-worn goods, but bright, clean, new goods bought specially for this sale. 1250 yards table linen in pretty, new patterns, in bleached damask and turkey reds, all widths; 100 dozen Doylies and Napkins, plain and fringed, bleached and bordered, every item a genuine bargain. Sale began Monday morning when the store opened and closes Saturday night when the store closes. Extra features for each day of the week as follows:

Monday 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock 200 yards cotton crash toweling at 2½c. the yard, five yards only to one buyer. 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock—100 yards apron checks, five yards only to a customer at 3c. the yard.

Tuesday 11 to 12 o'clock, 200 yards 54-inch storm serge, six yards to a buyer, 15c. the yard. 3 to 4 o'clock ten dozen ladies' kid gloves, damaged, at 15c. the pair.

Wednesday 10 to 11 o'clock remnants of turkey red damasks 2 2½, 2¼ and 2½ yard pieces at 42c. for the piece. 3 to 4 o'clock, 20 dozen checked fringed Doylies at 23c. the dozen, one dozen to a buyer, pure linen.

Thursday 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock, 25 dozen honeycomb cotton towels, 22x52 inches at 8½c. each, three to one buyer only. At 4 to 5 o'clock 50 dozen men's unlaundered shirts at 25c. each, three to a customer.

Friday 10 to 11 o'clock, 20 dozen all linen, fringed damask towels, 21x42 inches, at 22½c. each, four to a buyer. 3 to 4 o'clock, 10 dozen ladies' natural wool color, fleeced lined vests at 19c. each, two to a buyer.

Saturday 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock, men's negligee shirts, 75 dozen assorted kinds at 25c. each, three to a buyer. At 2 to 3 o'clock, 100 dozen suspenders at 5c. the pair, one to a customer.

☞ Come by the clock and know you'll be on time. If you fail to come you are loser, that's all.

W. E. JONES, RALEIGH, N. C.

Harper's Magazine IN 1897

FICTION: THE MARTIAN, the new novel by Du Maurier, the eagerly expected successor to "Trilby," begun in October Number 1896, with illustrations from the author's drawings. A new novel by Frank R. Stockton—developing a Twentieth Century Renaissance—full of humorous situations and characteristically illustrated. A PAIR OF PATIENT LOVERS by William Dean Howells. Other striking novelettes by American authors. Short stories by Mark Twain, Thomas Nelson Page, Richard Hardig Davis, Owen Wister, John Kendrick Bangs, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Octave Thanet, Mary E. Wilkins, and other popular writers.

SCIENCE: Story of the Progress of Science during the Nineteenth Century, a series of papers by Dr Henry Smith Williams, supplemented by contributions on special subjects by expert scientists. Articles on the results of curious psychological marvelations to physiology by Dr. Andrew Wilson.

AMERICAN FEATURES: THE MEXICO OF TODAY a series by Charles F. Lummis, splendidly illustrated—the result of a recent visit to Mexico undertaken for HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Mexico is preeminently a silver-producing country, and its monetary operations rest entirely on a silver basis. Owing to the keen discussion of certain economic problems in connection with issues of urgent importance on American politics, these papers will command general attention. AMERICAN HISTORICAL PAPERS by Woodrow Wilson, John Bach MacMaster, and James Barnes. The true story of SHERIDAN'S RIDE, by Gen. G. A. Forsyth. Continuation of Howell's PERSONAL REMINISCENCES of eminent literary Americans.

AFRICA AND THE EAST: WHITE MAN'S AFRICA. A fully illustrated series of papers by Poultney Bigelow, the result of personal observations during a recent trip to Africa covering the whole field of European exploitation of that country. Illustrated articles by Stephen Bonsal on the transformations going on in EASTERN SIBERIA, recently visited by the author. HUNGARIAN SKETCHES, written and drawn by F. Hopkinson Smith. The full story of the recent Coronation of the Czar, by Richard Harding Davis, illustrated by R. Caton Woodville, who was commissioned by Queen Victoria to paint a picture of the ceremony.

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Harper's Weekly IN 1897

With the end of 1896 HARPER'S WEEKLY will have lived forty years. In that time it has participated with all the great and power at its command in the great political events of the most interesting and important period in the history of the country, and it has spread before its readers the accomplishments of science, arts and letters for the instruction of the human mind and the amelioration of human conditions and of manners.

What the WEEKLY has been in its spirit and purpose as these have been manifested principally in its editorial pages, it will continue to be.

It is impossible to announce with precision all that the WEEKLY will contain during the year 1897. It was as easy to announce what is about to happen in the WORLD, what triumphs for GOOD GOVERNMENT are to be won, what ADVANCES of the PEOPLE are to be made, what is to be the outcome of the continuous struggle between the spirits of WAR and PEACE, what is to happen in the FAR EAST, what is to be the STATE OF EUROPE twelve months hence, what NEW MARVELS OF SCIENCE are to be revealed, or what are to be the ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARTS AND LETTERS for the WEEKLY is to be a pictorial record of all this.

CARTOONS will continue to be a feature.

SERIAL STORIES. A New England story by Miss Mary E. Wilkins, will begin in January. A tale of a Greek uprising against the Turks by Mr. F. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo." It will follow. A sequel to "The House-Boat on the Styx," by Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, illustrated by Mr. Peter Newell.

More SHORT STORIES will appear in the WEEKLY than it has been possible to publish during 1896.

PERSONAL MEMOIRS: Mr. W. D. Howell's "Life and Letters" have been among the most charming features of periodical literature. Mr E S Martin, and others will contribute observations on what is going on in "This Busy World," "Amateur Sport" will remain the most important department of its kind in the country.

The WEEKLY will continue to present to its readers the world news MOST INTERESTING TO AMERICANS, to make important advances in both the literary and artistic features and to retain for itself the leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

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Each one of the following books contains a complete novel by a well known and popular author. Some of the most famous works ever published are included in the list. Each book consists of some octavo volume of 64 large double-column pages, nicely printed from clear readable type, on good paper, and neatly bound in attractive paper covers. Bear in mind that these are not pamphlets, but large and handsome books in attractive covers. In this form the books are handy and convenient for reading, but they have a permanent value. The following are a few of the books offered:

No. 61. The Scarlet Letter. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
No. 62. The Mystery of Colde Fell. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 63. Under the Red Flag. By Charles Gleeson.
No. 64. King Solomon's Mines. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 65. Around the World in Eighty Days. By Jules Verne.
No. 66. The Carolean Brothers. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 67. Lady Grace. By Mrs. Henry Wood.
No. 68. A Wrath. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 69. The Black Dwarf. By Sir Walter Scott.
No. 70. A Noble Life. By Miss Mulock.
No. 71. The Belle of Lynn. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 72. The Gold Mine. By Edgar Fawcett.
No. 73. The Man in Black. By Stanley J. Weyman.
No. 74. The Ghost of Riverdale Hall. By Adam Fleming.
No. 75. Beyond the City. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 76. Lady Ethel's Whim. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 77. The House of the Wolf. By Stanley J. Weyman.
No. 78. The Mystery of Cloomber. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 79. The Scarlet Shawl. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 80. The Red Hill Tragedy. By Mrs. Southworth.
No. 81. Aunt Diana. By Rosa Nouchette Carey.
No. 82. Treasure Island. By Robert Louis Stevenson.
No. 83. Mr. Meeson's Will. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 84. Lady Diana's Pride. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 85. Grace Darnel. By Miss M. E. Braddon.
No. 86. Allan Quatermain. By H. Rider Haggard.
No. 87. King Arthur. By Miss Mulock.
No. 88. Lady Lettice's Keeper. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 89. Alton's Wife. By M. Betham Edwards.
No. 90. The Sign of the Four. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 91. Pretty Polly Pemberton. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 92. Christie Johnstone. By Charles Reade.
No. 93. A Dark Night's Work. By Mrs. Gaskell.
No. 94. The Tragedy of the Hall. By Mrs. Gaskell.
No. 95. Sybil Brotherton. By Mrs. Southworth.
No. 96. Under a Shadow. By Florence Warden.
No. 97. Sweet is True Love. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 98. At Bay. By Mrs. Alexander.
No. 99. A War Time Wife. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 100. The Mystery of No. 13. By Fergus Hume.
No. 101. The Phantom of the Wolf. By Stanley J. Weyman.
No. 102. The Haunted Hotel. By Wilkie Collins.
No. 103. Crawford. By Mrs. Gaskell.
No. 104. A Fatal Temptation. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 105. The Gold Mine. By Edgar Fawcett.
No. 106. The Man in Black. By Stanley J. Weyman.
No. 107. The Ghost of Riverdale Hall. By Adam Fleming.
No. 108. Beyond the City. By A. Conan Doyle.
No. 109. Lady Ethel's Whim. By Charlotte M. Braeme, author of "Dora Thorne."
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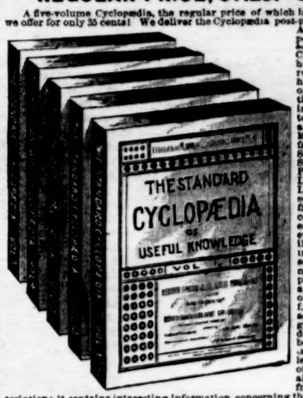

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